The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,485—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1895.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.I. PENINSULAR	5122	R. G. Murray	21st Sept.
R.V.I. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th "
R.I. COROMANDEL	4429	W. A. Wheler	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	5162	C. Gadd	19th "
† SUTLEJ	4305	W. J. Nantes	26th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7569	W. R. Andrews	2nd Nov.
R.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
R.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crews	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4305	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
R.I. CARTHAGE	5260	M. De Horne	30th "

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The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
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MARIA TERESA	V. Ghersman	3,042	350	7th Nov.

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S.S. "AMRA," 518 tons, about 21st September, at 10 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

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S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, about the 19th September, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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S.S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, about the 28th September, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR *VIA* ADEN, LAMU AND MOMBASSA.

S.S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, about the 26th September.

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JAVA GEMS, No. 1	per box of 100	3 4	3 10
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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1895.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
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VALVOLINE.
A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—

A	A Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.	
A A	Do.	do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R	Do.	do. of very heavy viscosity
O	Do.	do. medium viscosity.
S	Magnet Rod for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.	

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JULIUS BLÜTHNER.

OF all the many things that I have seen in my numerous wanderings about Europe, those which are connected with renowned personages and historical events, BLUTHNER pianos have the firmest hold upon my memory, and the man whose name is at the head of this article stands forth in connection with some of the most memorable events of my experience.

It was in the middle of the seventies my first journey to Switzerland had taken me to Lake Lucerne, and Brunnen was my headquarters. One lovely evening in August I toiled up the steep winding road past Morschach to the celebrated Axenstein, where I intended to watch the sunset. Having feasted my eyes upon the magnificent spectacle, I strolled through the wooded park and returned to the Hotel, where I arrived about ten o'clock.

A respectful group of persons, among whom were a large number of Englishmen, had assembled outside the Garden Saloon, and whilst listening to the sounds of Beethoven's "Adelaide" were attempting with patriotic enthusiasm to obtain a glimpse of those within. A young girl, delightful in the freshness of her youth and musical enthusiasm, sat at a grand piano, having for her audience a stately lady of middle age, seated near the window, and several ladies and gentlemen standing respectfully round the youthful performer. When the piece came to an end, on a sign from the elder lady, the company dispersed. It was Queen Victoria of England with her favourite daughter Beatrice, now Princess Henry of Battenberg, who were enjoying the unequalled summer freshness of Axenstein. After the enthusiastic Englishmen and the rest of the company had retired, I stepped into the deserted Garden Saloon, and approaching the open Grand, whose rich tones had lately so moved me, read the Name, "JULIUS BLÜTHNER," upon it.

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"The Anchor's Weighed" in the "Bay of Biscay" with a Supply of } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Skipper" and "The Midshipmite" would be "Anchored" but for } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Life let us Cherish," and this can best be done by Smoking } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Vicar of Bray" and "Father O'Flynn" did both enjoy their } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"There's Nae luck about the Hoose" without } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Robin Adair" was completely "Stranded" until he Bought } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"She wandered down the Mountain Side" to Buy } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Village Blacksmith" advised "The Diver" to Smoke } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Old Folks at Home" have "Golden Days," thanks to } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Minstrel Boy" sang: "Come into the Garden, Maud," and enjoy the perfume of } BAHADUR CIGARS.

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SILVER STAR MINSTRELS.

By kind permission of Capt. R. G MURRAY,
A SELECT VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
Will be given in Aid of the above Institute by the Members of the Purser's Department of the S. S. Peninsular
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 19TH SEPTETMBER,
PROGRAMME:
PART I.

Overture	An Indian Ride	Band.
Opening Chorus	Darkies Jubilee	Troupe.
Song	He was only a cabin boy	Mr G V Munro.
Song (Comic)	Trinity Church	Mr T Handy.
Song	Golden Love	Mr G Crowson.
Song (Comic)	Whistling Coon	Mr A J Brame.
Song	Dream Memories	Mr W F Glinnan
Song (Comic)	Razors in the Air	Mr H Shields.
Song	Selected	Mr Gellmarten.
Song (Comic)	When, Why and How	Mr T Wormold.
Song	The Old Brigade	Mr W Pope.
Song (Comic)	Kissing	Mr J Cropp.
March off	Charlestown Blues	Troupe.

Bones: Mr. A. J. BRAME, Mr. T. HANDY.
Tambo: Mr. J. CROPP, Mr. H. SHIELDS.
Interlocutor: Mr. W. F. GLINNAN.
INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.
PART II.

Mandoline duet	Selected	Messrs. Weeks & Crowson.
Burlesque Scena		Mr G V Munro.
Dance	Highland Fling	Mr McDonald.
Musical drill		Mr C Powell.

To Conclude with a Laughable Sketch, entitled
"BLACK JUSTICE."

Judge		Mr W Pope.
Counsel		Mr W F Glinnan.
P C Boozer		Mr A J Brame.
Prisoners charged with	Embezzlement	Mr Weeks.
	Petty Larceny	Mr J Clark.
	Bigamy	Mr Crowson.
	Murder	Mr G V Munro.

—FINALE—
DOORS OPEN AT 8 P.M. COMMENCE 8-45.
ADMISSION:
Reserved Seats, Rs. 2; Unreserved Seats, Re. 1; and Back Seats, As. 8.
TICKETS can be had on Board the s. s. "Peninsular," and from the MANAGER, Seamen's Institute.

CONCERT,
TOWN HALL,
8TH OCTOBER, AT 9 P.M.,
In Aid of M. E. Church "BUILDING FUND."
VOCALISTS.—Miss TUDBALL, Mrs. FARLOW, Miss. MORRIS, H. E. HARRINGTON, and a Choir of 25 Voices.
INSTRUMENTALISTS.—The Misses PEDRAZA, Miss WALTON, and Messrs. DOVE, STELLA, GOOD, MASON, MAIN, SOUNDY, HENNIUS, SCHNEIDER, and CARROLL. Mr. HENDERSON on the OBOE.
FULL PROGRAMME next Week.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.
THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 21st September, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

THE MAHUVA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th Day of September, 1895, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1895.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the year ending 30th June, 1896, and to fix his remuneration.
5. To consider a scheme for building a Ginning Factory on the Company's premises and raising the necessary fund by increasing the Capital of the Company by the issue of New Shares.
6. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th Day of September, 1895, to the 28th Day of September, 1895, both Days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
NARANDAS RAJARAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 9th September, 1895.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co), WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. K. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOKO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under:—
12 Months ..... 3½ per cent.
6 Months ..... 2½ per cent.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CHEAP TIMEKEEPERS FOR SERVANTS.
WE have lately imported a Selection of CHEAP WATCHES, suitable for Servants, Coachmen, &c., among them being the following:—

Nickel Keyless, Open Face, Crystal Glass stem set Watches	8 0
Nickel Silver, Dust Proof Case, Crystal Glass, Keyless action, with Spare Glass and Main-spring	15 0
The "Poor Man's Watch." Will last for years if treated in a proper manner. Nickel Silver Case, Crystal Face, LEVER ESCAPEMENT, SPARE GLASS and SPRING	16 0
The Original "Bee" Timepiece. A tasty little Clock, and known all over the world as an excellent timekeeper	4 0
Do. do. do. with Alarm	6 8
Our Renowned French Drum 8-day Timepiece. Perfect time recorder and very durable	25 0

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DURREES! DURREES!!
THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, supply Durrees of all colours and qualities, made of their own yarn. No extra charge for making plain stripe. Durrees to constituents' own design.
Samples free on Application.

SHERRY.
"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.
Rs. 27-10, CASH.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned having been APPOINTED the General Attorney for the Executors of the Will of the late PATRICK FRANCIS GALLAGHER, all persons having claims against the Estate of the said Patrick Francis Gallagher are hereby given notice to send in their claims to the Undersigned before the 15th October, 1895.
H. E. J. FITZPATRICK,
Pleader, Hyderabad (Deccan).
Hyderabad (Deccan), 12th September, 1895.

BREACHES ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.
IN consequence of BREACHES on the G. I. P. Railway, the Southern-Mahratta Railway Mixed Train now leaving Gadag for Hotgi at hours 0, minutes 5, will from 16th instant, subject to Government sanction, leave Gadag and all Intermedia.e Stations about 2 hours earlier. See Time Tables at Stations.

NOTICE.
SUBSCRIBERS to the SIRDAR KHAN BAHADOOR PUDUMJEE PESTONJEE MEMORIAL FUND are requested to send in the amount of their Subscriptions either to the Bank of Bombay Head Office or to the Branch in Poona.
DORABJEE DADABHOY BOOTTEE,
COOPERSWAMY N. MOODLIAR,
FRAMJEE DORABJEE GHASWALLA,
ABDULLA A. WAHED,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.
THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED
(of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.)
NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 16th September the Management of the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society's Business in Bombay and Karachi will be vested in Major A. HILDEBRAND, Messrs. LATHAM and Co.'s connection therewith Ceasing from that Date. All Cheques, &c., should be made payable to the ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ld.
Bombay, 15th September, 1895.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on TUESDAY, the 24th Day of September, 1895, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company upto 30th June 1895.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th September to 8th October, 1895, both Days inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th September, 1895.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-Second ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on TUESDAY, the 24th September, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts upto 30th June, 1895.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th September to 8th October, both Days inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 11th September, 1895.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.
LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.
TENDERS FOR PETROLEUM LUBRICATING AND CLEANING OILS FOR 1896.
THE Manager of the Burma State Railway invites Tenders at his Office, upto Noon of MONDAY, the 14th October next, for the supply for a period of 12 months of OILS required for use in the Locomotive and Carriage Department, as follows:—
(1.) Axle Oil, suitable for the lubrication of axles of both Locomotive and Carriages and Wagons, about 60,000 Imperial Gallons more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of 5,000 Imperial Gallons per month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.
(2.) Engine-cleaning Oil, about 3,600 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of about 300 Imperial Gallons per month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.
(3.) Cylinder and Valve Oil, about 4,800 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of about 400 Imperial Gallons per month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.
2. The Oils will have to be delivered to the Storekeeper of this Railway at the General Stores, Rangoon, commencing from 1st January next.
3. A separate Tender must be submitted for each of the Oils numbered (1), (2), (3) above.
4. Tenders must state the prices of the oils offered per Imperial Gallon in Indian Currency, their firing temperature in degrees Fahrenheit; the viscosity of the axle, cylinder and valve oils by the scale of Redwood's Viscometer at a temperature of 140° Fahrenheit; their weights per Imperial Gallon; and where and by what firms of Manufacturers the oils offered have been produced.
5. No axle or cylinder and valve oils will be accepted of which the firing temperature is less than 435° F and the viscosity less than 450.
6. Each Tender must be preceded by a Sample of not less than one Imperial Gallon of each oil offered for supply, which should be carefully packed and addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, care of the said Storekeeper, so as to reach him not later than the 28th September next. Each Sample must be accompanied by a Letter giving full particulars required but not the price, so that Samples may be tested before tenders are opened. The Letter to be addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Burma State Railway, Insein.
7. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tenders, and reserves the right of dividing the orders for each oil equally between two or three tenderers for the same or of giving an order for less than the advertised quantities.
8. Tenders must be addressed to the Manager, Burma State Railway, Rangoon, under Sealed Covers, superscribed "Tender for (kind of oil)."
By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.
Insein, dated 23rd August, 1895.

WANTED.

WANTED,
SOME PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS and WORKS INSPECTORS. Men with some European training preferred. Applicants to state Salary expected. Apply to
AGENT AND CHIEF ENGINEER,
B. and N.-W. RAILWAY.
Gorakhpur.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.
PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS, LIBERAL
EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.
APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.
TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.
And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.
Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.
Provided at the time of such accident the person so Killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.
Signature
NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.
It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.
Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W.C.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND.	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

INSURANCE.
FIRE. ROYAL INSURANCE LIFE. COMPANY.
FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.
New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—
£1,017,690.
LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.
All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.
The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.
Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.
Further particulars may be had on Application to BOMBAY:—
AGENTS: Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street. | BRANCH OFFICE: OLD SECRETARIAT, D. LINDSAY, Secretary.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS. WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.
ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.
THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.
Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.
GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
Suretyship undertakes for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.
The Lowest kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.
Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD., Chief Agents.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Board of Directors:—
THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.
ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.
It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.
As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.
All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.
It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.
Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.
It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.
Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims
FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.
Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Goat and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.
PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
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COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
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CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
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COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
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NOILLY, PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
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SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
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MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.
Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE,
Extra Superior Dry. Quarts Rs. 79 and Pints Rs. 42 per doz.
"For India" " Rs. 79 " " Rs. 42 "
For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elva, Zanzibar, and Aden.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
W. H. BEDDY, Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	6,000,000 =	Rs 1,80,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL		4,500,000 =	" 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	"	3,928,000 =	" 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.
BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
M. TOSHIMA, Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST	" 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON. EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. | GORDHANDAS KHATAU Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—3 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.
STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS,

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)
CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.
FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople. Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna. Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.
THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing Interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, or at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, but no interest is allowed on sums over Rs. 1,00,000.
Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
" " " for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
General Banking Business transacted.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.
C. HENRIOT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (139 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (62, Bothwell Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.
The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—
If fixed for Six Months ..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent. "
Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay. Pension Dividends and Pension

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
HINDU BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,455
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	16, p.c.	169
ZOROASTRIAN BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	210	all	8 pr. ct.	90
Central Bank	40,000	250	250	7 pr. ct.	237
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	$25	$12½	5 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,800	1,000	all	20	705
Anglo-Indian	1,315	100 / —	100	Nil	66
Asiatic S & W Co. Ld (Belgaum)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	890
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	530
Bombay Navigation Manfg. Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	—	315
Victoria Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,630
China Mills Co Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	750
Ry of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	965
Colaba Land & Mills	1,000	100	100	—	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	690
Coorla Land & Mills	4,000	700	—	dvd Rs15	787
Coorla Mills	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	730
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	2224
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	515
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	525
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	590
Framjee Petit	1,280	1,000	1,000	Nil	590
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	700
Hingangheat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,800	500	500	25	690
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,265
Imperial Cotton	960	500	500	dvd Rs.25	480
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,340
Indo-China Manufacturing Co, Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	612½
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	685
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs10	210xd
Jowraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,195
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	30	375
Khandelah	700	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,020	1,000	35	900
Leopold	3,600	100	103	dvd Rs.10	242xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	1,150
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	100	3,175
Mahalurmee	400	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Mahbob Shah Mills (60 nl burgal	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,760
Manugee	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 8	177½
Moraji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,300
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 / 50	250	dvd	4½ par
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	110
National	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 37	550
Oriental	5,725	225	225	Rs 22½	515
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,485
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	800 xd
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,030 xd
Seasoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,375
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,650
Sonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	870xd
Southern India	1,080	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	295
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	15 12½	235
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	476	500	500	20	695
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	400	500	25	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Vesi Shunker Lukhmishankar C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	715
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. Rly. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,000
B.B. & C. I. Rly.	—	£ 18	—	do.	539

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	4 0
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhowanagar City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	332½
Bombay Cotton Brazil's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	15	15½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	14	160
Colaba	600	200	200	12	190
East India	900	1,888	1,880	20	315
English Press and Manfg ...	850	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
Fort	400	200	—	20	90
French	150	5,500	500	80	1,150
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	900	500	500	25	550
Hitechi Press Co., Ld ...	450	450	500	30	63
Khatgoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahura Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Manekjee Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld ...	800	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	974
Mofussil Co ...	3,125	400	400	Nil	355
Munnar M ...	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Beras	1,200	500	500	25	580
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	450
Subapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Samson	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,210
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Surab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	327	200	all	16	200
Volkart	—	1,000	1	13	210
				90	1,125

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15	375
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile ...	2,000	100	100	10	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,500	200	5,6 0
Do. New issue.	500	375	625	75	1,425
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 14	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld,.....	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	560
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	30	1,650
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	210
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	20	240
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,80	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17.
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co ...	4,000	200	175	21	339xd
Karrachee Landing	800	500	800	30	200
Meharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	2,500	100	100	Nil	
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	15	140
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	170
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100		103
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	30	495 x.d.
Soundy & Co...	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	35	60	1,070
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	108xd
Tolambeg Co...	6,000	25	100	dvd Rs1½	23

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Bengtlen Gold	Rs.	18-8 Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	18-10 "
Fekin, Bar Gold, old	"	18-3 "
Do. do. new	"	18-2 "
Australia bar Gold	"	18-8 "
Bombay bar Gold	"	18-4 "
Sovereigns	"	17-15
Do. Dragons	"	17-14
Silver ?	"	97-4
Do. 1/8	"	97-8
Carolus	"	305-0
Mexican	"	190-0
Spanish Plate	"	230-0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Rovers' Football Tournament, playing off the ties, 5 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p.m.
Seamen's Institute, Minstrel Variety Entertainment, in aid of the Institute, 8-45 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Britannia left the dock on Tuesday.

ARRIVAL.—Kumar Shri Harbaniji Raoji, Dewan of Bhurtpoor, arrived on short leave from Bhurtpoor *via* Simla, this morning, and is now the guest of Kumar Saheb of Palitana, at Cumballa Hill.

THE EDUCATION OF NATIVE FEMALES.—A Hindu Brahmin girl, named Crishnabai Bhasker Joovekar, is appearing for the 2nd Class Public Service Examination this year. This is the first instance of a Hindu girl appearing for this Examination.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon, at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30, when the following papers will be read :—" The Indian Wild Buffalo," by Mr. J. D. Inverarity ; "Notes on the Tsaing, or Banting, (*Bos sondaicus*)," by Vet. Capt. G. H. Evans ; " The Birds of the Raby Mine District," by Mr. E. W. Oates, "Further Notes on Man-eating Tigers," by Mr. Reginald Gilbert ; and " The Cashew Nut," by Surg.-Major K. R. Kirtikar.

FATAL KICK BY A HORSE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Nana Balla, a Hindu, aged twenty-two years, lately a groom in the service of one Abdul Waharali, a stable-keeper at Ballasis Road. On Monday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, deceased was sleeping on a bench in the compound of his master's stable, when a new Arab horse, that was being exercised in the compound, kicked him on the head, fracturing his skull. Balla was conveyed in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

CANON DE SOUZA.—The Rev. Canon L. S. F. de Rozario e Souza arrived here on Monday, and will proceed to-morrow to Goa. About eight years ago the rev. gentleman left for Portugal, where he was appointed Vicar at Lavradio, and for his important services of about four years he was elevated to the honour of a Canon. He was then appointed permanent Vicar at Ibo, East Africa, and the Portuguese Government recognising his merits and valuable services has conferred on him the honor of a Companion of the Order of N. S. da Conceicao de Villa Vicosa. Canon Souza returns to his native country to enjoy a holiday of three months after his arduous missionary labour in Africa.

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday afternoon, at Sion, on the body of a Hindu girl, named Anundee, aged ten years, the wife of one Succaram Durry, a mill-hand, residing at that locality. About six months ago the deceased was attacked with small-pox, and since then her mind became deranged, and she used to speak incoherently and act like a lunatic. About 2 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, Anundee was found missing from home, and although search was made for her, she was not found until yesterday noon, when her corpse was seen floating in a tank at Sion. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide while in an unsound state of mind was recorded.

BURGLARY AT GRANT ROAD.—Bessesbir Bendari, a merchant, dealing in glass-wares and having his pehdi in a chawl, at Grant Road, has reported to the police, that about 10 o'clock, on Monday night, he closed his shop, and went home. On going to the pedhi on the following morning he was informed by his servant that the place had been broken into during the night, and two currency notes for Rs. 50 each, fifty-six for Rs. 10 each, forty-eight for Rs. 5 each, Rs. 8 in cash, gold and silver studs and wearing apparel, in all, of the collective value of Rs. 1,288, had been stolen from a box, the lock of which had been forced open. The buttons and clothes were, on a search being made, found lying in one corner of the room, but the currency notes and cash were carried away. The entrance into the shop had been effected through the back door, which had only been fastened by means of a chain in such a way that it could have been unloosened by any one placing his hand through between the two doors and removing the chain. Complainant stated that he had to pay rates and taxes amounting to Rs. 1,000 at the Municipal Office the next day and for that purpose had kept the money in the box.

ASSAULTING A MUNICIPAL SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. F. D. McAlpine, a saddler in the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, to answer the charge of assault, preferred against him by one Vazeer Muckoo, a Municipal bhungee. Mr. Sealy appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. DeSouza, pleader. It appears that on Saturday midnight, complainant was filling in a night soil cart in the compound of a bungalow called " Palm Grove," at Chowpatty, the ground and upper floors of which were occupied by the accused and one Mr. Baker, respectively, when the latter asked the bhungee to lift up a gurney, which had accidentally fallen from off his window on to that of the accused. Complainant went up to the window, and just as he picked up the article, Mr. McAlpine came up, and enquired of complainant what he was doing there at that hour, and suspecting him, it was alleged, to be a thief, gave him a blow with his clenched fist. Mr. McAlpine then called at Inspector Fleming's bungalow, and reported to that officer that the complainant was attempting to break into his place. Inspector Fleming on enquiry ascertained that complainant did not go into accused's compound for any criminal purpose. Mr. DeSouza for the defence said that it was a mistake of facts. The magistrate fined Mr. McAlpine Rs. 10.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mrs. Cecilia Knight, residing at Ripon Road, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and prosecuted Jehanghir Cowasji, a Parsee, and Sudoo, a Hindu, both servants of Mr. Jehanghir Hormusji Mody, on a charge of criminal trespass and mischief. Mr. Peace, solicitor, appeared for the prosecutrix, while the accused were defended by Mr. Mehta, pleader. The evidence of the prosecutrix and of Mr. Jehanghir Mody went to show that Mrs. Knight was a tenant of the latter's house, at Ripon Road. Some time in the begining of August last Mr. Mody received several complaints from his other tenants about the conduct of the prosecutrix, and finding, on enquiry, that Mrs. Knight was not a desirable tenant, he served her with a notice on the 6th ultimo, requiring her to vacate the premises forthwith. Two days after the notice had been served on her, Mrs. Knight called at her landlord's office in the Fort, and requested him to give her time to look for another place. Mr. Mody agreed to give her three days' grace, warning her at the same time, that in the event of her not complying with the arrangement he would have her things removed from her place, and that she would be forcibly ejected. Mr. Jehanghir, on the 9th ultimo, ordered the two accused to go to the prosecutrix's place, and see if she had vacated the premises, if not the accused were ordered to remove the things from her room, and put them into the compound below in charge of their men. Accordingly on the following morning, about seven o'clock, the two accused went to Mrs. Knight's house, and finding that she was not inclined to vacate the place, commenced removing the furniture, and in doing so, it was alleged, her piano was damaged. Mrs. Knight objected to this arbitrary proceeding on the part of her landlord, and went and complained to the police, who referred her to a court of law. The furniture was removed by the landlord's men, and kept in the compound in charge of their men. Mr. Mehta, on behalf of the accused, pleaded justification, stating that as the prosecutrix failed to carry out the verbal agreement made by her, the landlord took steps to eject her, in the way which he thought was justifiable. If any offence was committed by his clients, the court should not take any serious notice of it as their intention was not criminal. The magistrate remarked that, although Mrs. Knight might be an undesirable tenant, and refused to carry out the verbal agreement she made with the landlord, still the accused were not justified in turning her things out of her room in the manner they had done. It was a very unfortunate matter that her things had been removed and her piano damaged. However, this was not a case of which he could take very serious notice. The first accused was fined Rs. 50, while the second was discharged.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.

—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather, Delikately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.,

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

A BORAH SUING HIS PARTNER COLLUSIVELY.

EBRAHIMJEE JEENABHOY VS. KADERBHAI KARIMJEE AND ANOTHER.

THIS was a suit to recover Rs. 1,500 on a promissory note, dated the 15th December, 1893. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, with Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Janardhan and Ardasir, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared for Adamjee Ismailjee, the second defendant. The first defendant appeared in person.

The plaintiff stated that the note was passed to him on the date it bore in the Small Causes Court by the first defendant in his own name, but that as he declined to accept it in that form, the first defendant signed the note in the name of Kaderbhai Adamjee and Co., in which name the two defendants then traded in the business of buying and selling old newspapers in a shop at Khoka Bazar. The plaintiff further stated that the firm required the money in order to settle with John Fleming and Co., who had brought an attachment on the goods in the shop in execution of a decree against Abdulally Sulemanjee and Co. The first defendant admitted the claim. The defence of the second defendant was that the first defendant had taken over from Abdulally Sulemanjee and Co. their business and had carried it on for sometime before the second defendant joined him, and that the money was required by the first defendant to settle the claim against himself. The note was passed by the first defendant without the authority or consent of the second, that it was not passed in respect of any partnership business, and that the suit was brought by the plaintiff in collusion with the first defendant.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, said that the note was not passed for any partnership business; and that the plaintiff, who was an intimate friend of the first defendant, knew of all the circumstances under which the attachment had been brought. The second defendant was not present in the Small Causes Court on the 15th December 1893, and that the note was not executed in the court, as alleged by the plaintiff. No entry of the Rs. 1,500 loan appeared in the partnership books. His lordship passed a decree against the first defendant, who had admitted the claim, and dimissed the suit with costs as regarded the second defendant.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

SENT TO JAIL IN EXECUTION OF A DECREE.

NASSARWANJI MANECKJI COOPER VS MAHOMED MEHDI THARIA TOPAN.

This was a notice issued at the instance of the plaintiff against the defendant, calling upon the latter to show cause why he should not be committed to jail in execution of a decree for Rs. 8,000, lately obtained by the plaintiff against him in the High Court. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy and Co., appeared to show cause against the notice; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Jehangir Dorabji Neemuchwalla, appeared in support of it.

The defendant, in his affidavit, stated that he was possessed of no means to satisfy the decree, as all his property was in the hands of the receiver of the estate of his father, the late Sir Tharia Topan. For the plaintiff it was argued that the defendant had recently borrowed Rs. 75,000 upon a mortgage of his share to one Mr. Bomanji Shapoorji Chothia, and that he was perfectly able to satisfy the decree. It was further argued that the defendant had put forward a false defence to the suit, and had thus got it transferred to the long cause list, and when the suit came on for hearing, he did not even venture to defend it, and submitted himself to a decree for the full amount.

His lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, made the notice absolute with costs, and directed the defendant to be committed to jail in execution of the decree.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

MR. JUSTICE BUDRODDIN TYEBJEE presided at a sitting of the Court, yesterday, and disposed of the following matters :—

RE BHOJRAJ MOHUNDAS.

Mr. Russell, for Lukhmidas Tooleydas, a creditor, applied for an order that the monies in the hands of the Official Assignee be handed over to his client, as it was through his exertions that a sum of Rs. 6,000 had been recovered. After consulting the Official Assignee, his lordship remarked that the money had been recovered for the benefit of the solicitors, and that not a farthing had come into the hands of the creditors. In this matter costs to the amount of Rs. 6,000 had been incurred to recover a sum of Rs. 5,000. His lordship observed that it was not a meritorious application. Mr. Russell said that his client had filed suits, and was entitled to recover his costs out of the money in the hands of the Official Assignee obtained through his exertions. If his client was not granted his costs, the result would be that no creditor would hereafter come forth to file suits for the benefit of the general body of creditors. The learned counsel submitted that his client's ill success in the suits filed should not be made a ground for refusing him his costs. Had not some of the suits been time-barred, the estate would have been greatly benefitted. His lordship remarked that he did not see that the estate had been benefitted by a single farthing. Mr. Russell applied for a postponement in order to file an affidavit to show how the creditors had been benefitted. His lordship then adjourned the matter, remarking that, if he was satisfied that the estate was benefitted in any way, he would make the order applied for.

RE SAMUEL ESSAJEE.

Mr. J. E. Mody, for the insolvent, applied for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be granted a discharge. The application was granted.

RE ISMAIL KURUMALI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order on the ground that insolvent was engaged in making up his books of account. His lordship granted an extension for two months.

RE LOWJEE VALLJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, applied for an amendment of the order of the 10th July last regarding an inspection of the books of the firm of Muljee Khatau. Mr. Lowndes, for the insolvents, objected to the application. Mr. Manker said that the insolvents were the partners of the firm, and as such the creditors had a right to have a full inspection of all the books of account. His lordship ordered the insolvents to lodge all the books of account from the Samvat year 1936 to 1950 with the Official Assignee.

RE HARIDAS VIRJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved absolute a rule *nisi* for the revocation of the order of adjudication on the ground that a deed of composition was signed by a large number of creditors. His lordship made the rule absolute subject to the insolvent filing a supplementary affidavit, with a copy of the deed of composition annexed.

RE HARJEE AKHAI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE PHEROZSHA DHUNJEEBHOY BHAGALLIA.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges :—Mahomed Ali Goolam Hoosein, Raojee Hunsraj Vichi, Gani Peroo and others, Bapu Sakrujee Bandre Hamin and others, Harichand Venkatesh Laxmiker, Sadanand Esoba Mahtray, Abdul Guffoor Jan Mahomed, Pedro Francis De Souza, Cyprian De Souza, Limjee Manekjee Vajifdar, and Udhowjee Joshi.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th September, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	22
Teheran	18	9	32 p.m.	...	22
Suez	18	3	... p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 18th September, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	35	...	4
" Karachi	...	26	...	1
" Madras	...	20	...	1

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A MIDNIGHT FRACAS.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Jaffer Noormahomed, Rahiman Alli, Mahomed Cassum, Ebrahim Cassum, and Jacob Ebrahim stand charged with assault, alleged to have been committed by them on one Esac Sulleman, on the night of the 29th ultimo. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while the accused were defended by Mr. Smetham, solicitor; and Messrs. Hugh Sealy and Velinker, pleaders. Moosa Haji Abba, examined by Mr. Kapadia, stated that he knew complainant. About 11 o'clock, on the night of the 29th ultimo, he was going through the Chach Moholla when he met complainant and another man, and while he was conversing with them all the accused came up and struck complainant with sticks. Witness for fear of being assaulted, stepped back. Complainant's companions called out for the police, when police sepoy No. 468B, came up, but before his arrival all the accused had run away. The two sticks, now produced in court, were found lying on the ground. The sepoy took complainant to hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smetham, witness deposed that he was at present undergoing a term of rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days for assaulting one Joosub Ebrahim, the brother of the fifth accused, in this case. Complainant was not with him when Joosub Ebrahim was struck as he had gone into the musjid shortly before the scuffle took place. The police had not attempted to arrest complainant also as being concerned in the assault. Witness did not know whether Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, had granted a warrant for the arrest of complainant Esac, and if the police were looking for him. Witness was fined two or three times before for being drunk and disorderly. The complainant was asked by the sepoy to give the names of his assailants, but he refused to do so. On the night in question witness was going from his shop at Pydhownee to Doogree, when he met complainant at Chach Moholla. That route was the shortest out. There were many police ramoosees in the locality. Many people were sleeping on the verandahs of their houses close by, where the assault took place, but except the witness and complainant's servant no one else noticed the scuffle. The accused came from the direction of Gora Moholla Musjid. The first accused said " beat him," and then all the accused struck complainant with sticks, with which they were armed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sealy witness said that it was not true that in every case in which complainant was concerned, he was either a witness for the complainant or jointly accused with him. Witness' statement was taken down by the police in writing, and he told Inspector Noel that the first accused had told the second to catch complainant, and he did so. This was true, and his former statement was false. Witness did not know who picked up the bamboo sticks, but he told Inspector Noel, that the sepoy picked them up. Complainant was standing when he received the blows on his back. There were police ramoosees not far off on either side of the road, where the assault was said to have been committed, and these ramoosees must have seen the five accused running away. There was a coffee-shop at the corner of the road, and its owner must also have noticed the affair.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, witness said that the names of the accused were given on the following day.

Abdul Rahiman, policeman No. 4683 B., examined by Mr. Kapadia, said that when he went to the spot he saw complainant sitting down alone with wounds on his head. On being asked he informed the policeman that he had been assaulted. Complainant was taken to the hospital, where he gave the names of the accused to Constable Wrafter.

The case stands adjourned.

CRICKET.

ELPHINSTONE C. C. VS. CUSTOMS C. C.

THIS match was played on Saturday last, and resulted in a win for the Elphinstonians by 5 wickets and 44 runs. The following is the score :—

CUSTOMS C. C.

H J Thomas, b Chinoy	0
F Kerrigan, b Chinoy	0
L Chitte, b Chinoy	5
W Goff, b Kaka	0
R Selkirk, ct Rabadina, b Kaka	20
T Stockbridge, b Kaka	0
M Veever, ct K Saclat, b Kaka	5
A Murray, ct Batliwalla, b Chinoy	0
Bappoo, b Kaka	7
Karimbhoy, b Kaka	9
A Bollette, not out	9
Extras	7
Total	53

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
N H Chinoy	50	5	20	4
S M Kaka	48	3	26	6

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

M M Surty, b Selkirk	0
K B Saclatwalla, b Selkirk	5
C M Patel, b Thomas	25
K K Seervai, b Thomas	0
J M Bharucha, l-b-w, b Selkirk	6
P H Vakil, run out	7
S M Kaka, not out	22
N H Chinoy, not out	11
D C Daruwalla, F D Rabadina, R B Batliwalla } to bat.	
Extras	21
Total	97

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
Selkirk	84	2	57	3
Thomas	50	7	9	2
Bappoo	10	1	6	0
Goff	20	3	4	0

* One no ball.

ELPHINSTONE C. C. VS. INDEPENDENT C. C.

This match was played on Sunday last, and was won by the home team by 10 runs. The following is the score :—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

M M Surty, l-b-w, b Parakh	0
M H Daver, ct Lawyer, b Parakh	13
C M Patel, b Billimoria	16
J N Bharucha, ct Vakil, b Billimoria	15
N B Saclatwalla, b Parakh	6
D E Modi, b Billimoria	11
D M Raja, b Parakh	0
B C Machliwalla	2
S B Mistri, b Parakh	1
N H Chinoy, ct Colabawalla, b Parakh	12
K B Saclatwalla, not out	0
Extras	11
Total	87

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
Parakh	80	4	28	7
Lawyer	40	4	9	0
Billimoria	73	3	23	3
Driver	50	3	15	0
Meherbonji	16	1	11	0*

INDEPENDENT C. C.

F P Colabawalla, run out	3
N E Wadia, ct Surty, b Chinoy	4
M R Parakh, ct Modi, b Raja	3
P H Vakil, b Machliwalla	10
B M Billimoria, b Raja	11
J P Driver, b Chinoy	0
N M Mody, b Chinoy	17
R P Meherbonji, ct K Saclat, b Chinoy	0
P D Lawyer, b Raja	10
M P Driver, b Raja	0
M F Mehta, not out	4
Extras	15
Total	77

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
N H Chinoy	102	7	27	4
D M Raja	105	10	28	4
B C Machliwalla	35	2	12	1

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending September 10, compared with the Statement of September 3, 1895 :—

LIABILITIES.	September 3. Rs.	A.	P.	September 10. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0	80,00,000	0	0

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NOTES: INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODAR MAL. Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna. Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18.

A DECLINE of 1-16 per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday at 107 5-16; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 117½. About £100,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday, for Egypt. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was put up 1-16, say to ¼ per cent., that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 7-8 per cent. The price of 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities was ¼ per cent. lower, at £60 7-8. Bar Silver was still unchanged in value in London at 30½d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was 1-8 cent cheaper, at 66 7-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·89½ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight was reduced 1-16d. yesterday to 1s. 1 3-8d.

The London Sheep Skin Sale closed yesterday, with Bombay Skins at the last sale rates; Madras prime 1½d. per lb. lower, and Dindigul 2½d. per lb. higher. The total number of Skins sold was 950,000, out of the 980,000 offered.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 2,030,000 quarters, or 100,000 quarters less than was upon the water at the end of the previous week.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats firm; and Arrivals quiet but steady; Sales 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians; Imports 10,000 bales. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-16d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 9-64d. for September deliveries, and 4 17-64d. for January February deliveries. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York, Monday's decline of 1/8 cent in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was recovered, 8¼ cents per lb., being again quoted; while December Futures advanced 11 points to 8·08 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 16,000 bales; and the first arrivals of the new crop now give the following comparison with those in the two preceding years for the same time:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	16,000	29,000	16,900
Three days' do.	44,000	77,000	45,600
Since 1st Sept.	106,000	200,000	128,900

Here, Cotton has been a steady market to-day with rather more doing than of late, the day's Sales having aggregated 11,000 bales. Of these, shippers bought 100 each of Bengal at Rs. 188; and Western, at Rs. 190; and 300 Bengal, at Rs. 170¼; the remaining 600 bales taken by the Mills consisting of 100 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 172; and Tinnevelly, at Rs. 208; and 200 each of Morvi, at Rs. 205; and Dhollera, at Rs. 188. Prices are unchanged.

WHEAT has been taken to a small extent by shippers, in a quiet market; and on the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS have been in moderste requast for export, the tone of the market having been steady, and prices all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce yesterday, into Bombay, were as follows:—

Cotton	1,018 bales.
Wheat	5,285 cwts.
Rapeseed	2,365 ,,
Castorseed	2,853 ,,
Rice	2,266 ,,

FREIGHTS remain dull. The Eden Hall (s) has been birthed for Liverpool via a Mediterranean of Continental port for late September loading, and has engaged part cargo at 13s. and Wool at 15s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 15-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand ready, and 1s. 1½d. for 1896, without, however, any business being reported thereat. Three months' sight Credits opened at 1s. 1 19-32d., and declined 1-32d., say to 1s. 1 9-16d., at which few Bills came out for near delivery. Calcutta is closed to-day; and our rates leave off steady as follows pending the receipt of news regarding Council allotments:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 15-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 15-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1½d.	,,
Credits, 3 do.	1s. 1 9-16d.	,,
France, 3 do.	1·43	,,

with Bank remittance forward quoted at 1s. 1½d.; and Credits for 1896 at 1s. 1 5-8d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened for cash, at 108 13-16, and for the next settling day at 108 11-16; but rates afterwards gave way in a quiet market 1-8 per cent., closing at 108 11-16 for Money, and 108 9-16 for Account.

SHARES.—The market has been active to-day, with some movement in both Mill Scrip and Presses the changes in our list this evening being as much in buyers' favour as in sellers. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,455 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3½

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼ ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60 7-8
Bar Silver	30½

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. [18:

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mazagon (extra) left here to-day and is due in Bombay on 1st October.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th September 1895 on 1,973¾ Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,26,000	1,75,000	4,000	3,05,000
Or per mile of Railway	75	105	2	182
For previous 9 weeks of half-year.	10,90,610	16,03,074	48,745	27,42,429
Total for 10 weeks...	12,16,610	17,78,074	52,745	33,47,429
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,26,114	1,41,584	4,731	2,72,429
Per mile of Ry do.	75	85	3	163
Total to corresponding date do.	12,42,144	21,58,556	50,433	34,51,133

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 32,571
Decrease to date ..... ,, 4,03,704

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 14th September, 1895:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,16,434	2,02,090	5,618	3,24,142
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles...	..	..	..	3,79,470

Decrease ..... Rs. 55,328

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 17.

10 p.m.	79½

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

6 a.m.	77·3
10 a.m.	82½
2 p.m.	83·8
4 p.m.	83·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GILLANA.—September 18, at the residence of Mr. Nasrojee Jamshedjee Mody, opposite St. Peter's Church, Bandora, Mr. Dinshajee Hormusjee Gillana, the son of the late Mr. Hormusjee Dinshajee Gillana. His remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence this (Thursday) morning at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DONNE.—September 1, at Darjeeling, the wife of Captain H R B Donne, the Norfolk Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CORTLANDT ANDERSON—CREASY.—September 5, at Coimbatore, Madras, by the Revd F C Gittens, Chaplain of Coimbatore, William Cortlandt Anderson, Lieut, 13th Madras Infantry, son of General H Cortlandt Anderson, to Edith Gordon, widow of the late E G Creasy.

JOHNSON—POLLARD.—September 10, at All Souls' Church, Fatehgarh, by the Rev R M Kerwan, M A, James Yule Johnson, C M Engineer, G C Factory, to Mary Amelia Pollard.

DEATH.

WESTON.—August 31, at Meerut, Mrs M Weston, aged 76 years and 4 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1895.

WHATEVER may be the faults of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, it may at least lay claim to be superior to its Indian contemporaries in most respects. The Administration Report for the year ending March 31 last—a summary of which has been made public—records no instance of Government having been appealed to by a local non-official body to bring the Municipality to a due sense of its duties and responsibilities, as has lately happened both at Calcutta and Cawnpore. Neither has there been a case in which Government upon their own initiative have applied their coercive powers to "hurry up" the conservators of the health of the city, and if there have been differences of opinion with Government it has been on far more dignified and weighty matters than that of allowing a verandah to be constructed at a gubernatorial residence. The debates in the Corporation Hall during the year, although very animated, have not descended to the low level of personal abuse, which seems to be indulged in with painful frequency in Calcutta. Indeed it has rarely happened that newspapers have been called upon to report anything approaching a "scene" in the House. And it is not alone in these respects that the Bombay Municipality can claim that its present motto is in accordance with facts as a reference to the summary of events, lately issued, placed side by side of the reports of other large Municipalities in the Empire will make apparent to anyone who is sufficiently interested in questions of local self-government to make the comparison. The Report for 1894-95, when published, will derive additional interest from the fact that it deals with the events of the last year of Mr. Acworth's administration. Certain exhibitions of "masterfulness" during the closing months of Mr. Acworth's tenure of office have loomed somewhat large on the horizon since his departure, and the members of the Corporation have felt it to be their duty to pass what practically amounted to votes of censure upon him. One of these was in regard to the scant courtesy with which it was considered he had treated the report of the House Connections Committee, and another related to the withholding of information in respect to the terms under which the present printing contract was accepted—a sin of omission for which Mr. Acworth was only nominally responsible since the tabulation of the figures was left to one of his subordinates. These votes of censure have tended to stand in the way of a due appreciation on the part of ratepayers generally of Mr. Acworth's zealous and conscientious services to the city during the period that he was at the head of the Municipal executive, and the appearance of the Administration Report for last year will serve a useful purpose in reminding the public that the career of a public man is to be judged by its general tenor and results, rather than by a few isolated errors of judgment. When Mr. Acworth's administration is weighed by the former standard, we see at once how greatly the city is indebted to the late Commissioner for the energy, ability, and thoroughness with which he discharged his responsible duties as chief of the Municipal executive for a period of five years.

The public works the Municipality had in hand during the year included the sewarage of Colaba on the Shone system, and of Umbharkhadi, Connaught, and Sussex Roads and Parel village on the gravitation principle. After numerous delays, concerning which a good deal will be heard before long in the High Court, the Colaba works have now been completed, but the value of the new system cannot be properly tested until the house connections have been made. It is to be hoped that the question of liability for the cost of the connections will be promptly settled so that the inhabitants of Colaba may obtain the full benefit of the improved drainage, which they now possess. A proposal made by Mr. Acworth that the Shone system should be adopted in all parts of the Island which cannot be drained by gravitation to the Worli outfall, has been favourably received. Plans and estimates are now being prepared for the drainage of Mazagon on the Shone system, and it may be hoped that it will be undertaken before Government have to again remind the Corporation of the unsatisfactory sanitary condition of the Kasara Basin District. The drainage works which have been sanctioned also include the improvement of the Queen's Road sewer, the drainage of Malabar and Cumballa Hills. Fergusson Road, Chinchpokli, and the Old Race Course District on the gravitation system. The report states that the decision of the Corporation in regard to the recommendations of the House Connections Committee will shortly be formulated, but month after month passes without the subject being placed on the Agenda for discussion. Some interesting particulars are given in the report respecting the immense amount of water lost at the Tansa Vehar and Tulsi lakes when they overflowed last monsoon. Amongst the buildings completed during the year may be mentioned the Fire Brigade Station at Colaba, a sheep and goat market at De Lisle Road, the Falkland Road Overbridge and the Health Department Stables at Dadar. A new road from Matunga to Dadar was practically completed, and land was acquired for the new Wari Bunder Road, at a cost exceeding 8½ lakhs. Considerable improvement is noted to have been effected in the incandescent lighting, as the locally manufactured "mantles" were found to be superior to those hitherto imported—superior we presume in the sense that they are better adapted to the climatic conditions which prevail here. The Hon. Mr. Kirkham will no doubt be interested to learn that the contribution of "great and wealthy Bombay" towards primary education went up from Rs. 58,532 in 1893-94 to Rs. 59,135, the Government contribution remaining at twenty-eight thousand rupees.

The total amount of money available for expenditure during the year reached the unexampled total of over a crore of rupees, the revenue being sixty-five lakhs and forty thousand and the opening balance, nearly thirty-five and a half lakhs. As this balance was nearly sixteen lakhs in excess of the Budget estimate, it is clear that Mr. Wacha was justified in renewing his complaint when the Budget was last discussed of the tendency of the executive to under-estimate receipts and over-estimate expenditure. The revenue was four lakhs and sixty-four thousand rupees better than official expectations, but was below the revenue of the preceding year by nearly two and a quarter lakhs. This decline is not however due to a shrinkage in the recurring income, but is mainly attributable to the fact that 1893-94 was a year of windfalls, the high credit of the Corporation in the market enabling the loans raised from 1888-89 to that time to bring in net premia credited to the year of over four and a half lakhs of rupees. Owing to the amount of arrears of General Tax collected being less than usual the income from the tax was somewhat lower, notwithstanding an augmentation of thirty-eight thousand rupees for the year. The water-works revenue rose by over a lakh of rupees owing to larger receipts from taxes charged on valuations and meter measurements. The halalkhor tax went up to nearly the same extent, this being due partly to larger recoveries of outstandings and partly to natural growth from the erection of new buildings, no less than 743 having been put up during the year. An addition to the wheel tax and toll fees is another natural result of the growing prosperity of the city, and the diminution of receipts from town duties cannot be deplored inasmuch as it arises from a reduction of duty, on articles necessary for the consumption of the poor. The Bombay Government handed over to the Municipality Rs. 18,519 more than in the previous year in respect to liquor licenses and tobacco duty, the enhancement arising from a larger consumption of tobacco. Six lakhs and forty thousand rupees were saved out of the sanctioned grants of seventy lakhs odd, the economies being principally effected in the Engineers and Health Department, New Works and Debt. Half a lakh of the savings were appropriated when the estimates for the current year were dealt with, and no less than four lakhs and three-quarters will have to be appropriated for the renewal of unexpended grants; so that the balance from last year's receipts left available for appropriation will only be one lakh and fifty-six thousand. The summary goes to show that the financial position of the Corporation is very sound, and that the year 1894-95 was one of fair progress.

THE policeman appears to be a simple, well-intentioned rustic, whose morals are not below the standard of the community to which he belongs, says the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, speaking of the indigenous constable. But if all he adds be true the Central Provinces policeman is far superior to the class to which he belongs, for though he does not care to earn a bad name for himself when serving among his own countrymen and castefellows, he still does his duty. Only rare complaints of police oppression come from the hill-tribes, to whom the lowland Hindu or Mussulman policeman is as much a foreigner as an Oudh or Punjab man in other parts of the Provinces. Merely from the police point of view this friendliness and popularity are held to be of great value, but the absence of it would, in the Chief Commissioner's judgment, be dearly compensated by an improvement in exterior smartness and efficiency. Family and local ties, he is forced he admit concerning this uncommon virtue in policemen, may be extended so as to hamper a man's discharge of his duties. But he consoles himself with the thought that an adequate remedy is at hand in transfers between districts in the Provinces. He is a remarkably good policeman who will not torture when he gets an opportunity, and will not favour a caste-fellow when brought to do so. Of course, all tendencies to oppression on the part of the police should be discouraged, but to the absence of a disposition to overestimate his position on the part of the Central Provinces policeman may perhaps be traced his failure in dacoity work. The successful dealing of the Central Provinces police with dacoits in days gone by was due to the fact that the police were almost as wild as the dacoits, and only the knowledge that the law was behind, instead of before, them enabled them to carry out the work as they did. We are inclined to doubt very much whether the sympathetic relations between the police and the people are so commendable as the Judicial Commissioner would have us believe. For we find these amiable relations are accompanied by a considerable increase of crime, especially in that class which is included under the head of serious offences against property. A London burglar is the man who commits this description of crime at home, and nothing would be more to his advantage than that the police should show themselves friendly. Cases of rioting reported last year in the Central Provinces decreased, and in no case, according to the representations of the friendly policemen, were they due to religious feeling or caste prejudice. They may have been due to these causes, however, and the amiable policemen have been on the side of the aggressors. The side the police are on must be the right side, and this very friendliness which the authorities applaud may account for the discovery that in the Borah feuds "the new party who have for some time been demanding protection from the Administration and the Government of India, are described as the aggressors." Nothing could be a more natural result than that the returns should show a remarkable diminution of petty crime. But the Judicial Commissioner does not attempt to connect this with the amicable relations of people and police. Far better, we think, revert to the old practice of recruiting up-country men, who are admittedly smarter, more soldierly, after for drill and discipline, superior in physique and in general intelligence. Too much may easily be made of sympathetic relations. These may be of some value in checking paltry prosecutions, but they will not, as the report proves, result in a diminution of serious crime.

IN reply to the query—can any good thing come out of Madras!—we would direct the attention of our readers to "the apotheosis of the Indian Kipper," which we reproduce in another column. It is an excellently written critical treatise on the cheap passage movement with notes on the virulent verbal flux with which Dr. Barry is affected when he writes on the subject of the P. and O. Had the prime movers of the Cheap Passage Movement given us facts and figures instead of mere words they might have strengthened their cause. But Dr. Barry has yet to realise the efficacy of polished periods and rounded sentences, and has yet to discover that a ounce of hard undeniable fact is infinitely more convincing than a bushel of his quaintest and most piquant epigrammes. They afford the reader an occasional smile, and in that they do good; for the man who causes his fellow-exiles in this Land of Regrets two smiles where but one was before obtainable does not labour in vain. Dr. Barry must not therefore be condemned as a mere juggler with words and phrases. But the writer, whose article we quote, shows him in the light of a critic who is indebted to his imagination for his facts. The effusion is evidently the production of a man, wholly conversant with the subject of which he deals, who has had the additional advantage of leisure in the Nilghiris, whose bracing climate has imparted to his observations a crispness which is refreshing, though it may perhaps be objected that in some cases there are evidences of somewhat boisterous weather. But Dr. Barry does not fight with a rapier. His pose is that of a French fencing master, but his weapon is a Nasmyth's hammer. His critic resorts to similar appliances. But a buttoned foil would not be a fitting weapon of defence. Sydney Smith, in one of his essays, urges the use of the means most suitable for the extermination of that which is objectionable, and the Ootacamund champion of the P. and O. has read that particular essay. He crushes and pulverises the contentions of the secretaries of the Cheap Passage Association, shows that the few figures they have used will not survive inspection, much less a strict investigation, and places in a new and clear light the proposals to deal with the Messageries. In short, he utterly demolishes Dr. Barry's house of cards, and justifies the P. and O. fully and incontestably.

IT is satisfactory to note that the weather continues to be fine over the inundated district on the G.I.P. Railway Line and the work of repairing the damage done by the late storm has been pushed on vigorously by the engineers. If this favourable state of the weather continues, there is every likelihood of through booking of passengers being resumed at the end of the present week.

THE *Nineteenth Century* prints an indignant protest by Mr. Justice Amir Ali against the *Quarterly Review* article on Islam, which Mr. Amir Ali says will excite feeling of intense bitterness wherever Mahomedans read English.

COLONEL RHODES, the acting Administrator having recently inspected the Matabeleland gold fields, reports that active progress is being made everywhere. There have been several important finds, some of the new reefs assaying over eight ounces per ton.

THE summary execution of Stokes by the Congo State authorities is exciting much attention. The evidence has been conflicting. The Belgian papers say it was known some time ago that the Mahdist followers had Winchester rifles in the engagement between the Belgian advance posts and the Mahdists. Several friendlies were killed by bullets from Winchester rifles, and a native prisoner confessed that Winchester ammunition was being brought to his people by an English trader. The State officials accordingly arrested Stokes, and executed him on the spot. The ivory and cloth for which he bartered ammunition were confiscated. On the other hand there is some reason for believing that the trial was informal; while it is even suggested that Belgian officers hanged an innocent man in order to obtain possession of the ivory he had collected. According to one version published in a Belgian paper the Doctor who was with the expedition which captured Stokes strongly protested against the sentence. The Belgian Chamber of Representatives the other day discussed the position of affairs on the Congo. Reference was made to the execution of Stokes. The Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that England maintained a prudent reserve in regard to this incident. The Belgian Government, the Minister said, was not responsible for Congo affairs, but one of the Deputies protested that Belgium would at any rate be held responsible in this case. The Speaker urged that an inquiry by a competent Commission be made. Our Foreign Office is now in communication with the Belgian Government from whom important despatches are expected.

A RIGID adherence to promotion by seniority in the public services, writes the *Pioneer*, occasionally leads to the elevation of mediocrity; but it is no less certain that an inconsiderate departure from the rule may be the cause of rank injustice. The supersession of a senior by a junior, except in cases of proved incompetence, probably does more harm than good. When we find a senior superseded, who is not only not incompetent, but in length of service, in experience, in achievement has far stronger claims than the favoured junior, then we have all the constituents of a totally unjustifiable job. There is, we fear, no other word to be applied to the recent appointment of Surgeon-Captain Dyson to succeed Dr. Gregg as Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal. Against Surgeon-Captain Dyson personally or professionally we have not a word to say; he is energetic, capable and popular, and the work he has done has been done well; but in this instance he has been put over the head of an officer whose claims are undoubtedly both stronger and more varied. The Senior Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in Bengal is Surgeon-Major Lawrence Waddell, and there are few officers in the service who can boast a more distinguished record either in the sphere of purely departmental work or in that of scientific investigation.

ACCORDING to a writer in the *Journal des Debats* that resourceful potentate, the German Emperor, has just added to the long list of his achievements the invention of a new drink. In the present state of the thermometer the news has a distinctly topical interest. It seems that the Germans, especially the officers of the German Army, are given to improving their wines, if improvement it be, by mashing up with them strawberries, rasbber

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ARMENIAN REFORMS.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The Powers, especially Great Britain, are dissatisfied with the Porte's concessions in Armenia.

It is probable that further pressure will be brought to bear.

MAIL STEAMER DELAYED IN THE CANAL.

SUEZ, SEPT. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges was delayed in the Canal, to-day, owing to the grounding of the Duke of Sutherland, but has now proceeded.

THE DEATH OF LORD BEAUMONT.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The Coroner's verdict on the death of Lord Beaumont confirms the statement that he was shot by accident.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The hired troopship Britannia has sailed for Bombay.

THE TRIAL OF FOREIGNERS IN THE CONGO.

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 18.

His Majesty King Leopold has instructed the officers of the Congo State never to execute any foreigners, but to send them to Boma, the seat of the Government, for a proper trial.

INSURRECTION IN CONGO STATE.

A serious native rising is reported to have taken place in different parts of the Congo State, even where the Belgians were hitherto the strongest, and Captain Peltzer has been murdered by his own troops.

COMMEMORATION FETES IN ROME.

ROME, SEPT. 18.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy have arrived here to attend the fetes in commemoration of the twentieth return of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome.

Much national enthusiasm is being displayed.

THE ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB.

ANNUAL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

NASIK, SEPT. 18.

Another fine day favoured the meeting to-day, and consequently the ground was harder and the greens were faster. None of the scores handed in have, however, lowered as yet the record for the meeting, Mr. Marshall Reid's round of 44 being the lowest this morning. Several events were entered upon during the day.

The ladies' handicap for a prize, presented by Mrs. Betham, was won by Miss Carlisle, with 54, less 10 strokes allowed—nett 44. Miss M. Whitton playing from scratch again made an excellent 48, and was second, Miss Whitton being third with a nett score of 50, deducting an allowance of five strokes.

There were ten entries for the Golf Club's Cup.

In the handicap competition for gentlemen there were twenty-one entries. The Rev. Mr. Whitton, of Nagpur, proved the winner with 103, deducting twelve strokes allowed—nett 91, a result helped by some lucky play. At the third hole the second round, which he obtained in his third score, holing out from about sixty yards distance, his score for that round being 49. Messrs. Nicholson and Reid tied for second place with 94 from scratch, the former's rounds being 46 and 48, and the latter's 50 and 44. Mr. Clarkson was 98, after deducting an allowance of five strokes, and Dr. Macdonald, from scratch was 99. The rest were over 100.

In the scratch foursomes for gentlemen there were five entries. Messrs. Tidy and Macdonald beat Messrs. Boggs and Wroughton one hole up, and Messrs. Stewart and Clarkson beat Messrs. Fraser and Penny by four holes up and three to play. By extremely good play Messrs. Nicholson and Reid had a bye, and they will play Messrs. Clarkson and Stewart to-morrow.

In the handicap foursomes for gentlemen there were four entries. The Revs. Messrs. Gray and Mainwaring, scratch, were all even with Messrs. Booth and Duxbury 7 strokes, and will play off again to-morrow. The Rev. Mr Whitton and Mr. Stewart, 3 strokes, beat Messrs. Nixon and Plunkett, 9 strokes, by three holes up and one to play.

In the putting competition for ladies', nine holes, Miss Whitton won with 20, Miss Humphrey tying with Mrs. Freeman for second place with 2. On playing off Miss Humphrey won. At present Messrs. Reid, Nicholson, Fraser, and Penny are in the running for the Club's gold medal, the two former having an advantage of two strokes over the two latter. For the silver medal, for the lowest round, Messrs, Reid, Nicholson, Penny, and the Rev. Mr. Gray tie for the present with 44.

THE MINING COMMISSION.

SIMLA, SEPT. 18.

The president of the Mining Commission at Calcutta has written to the Revenue Secretary to the Government of India, informing him that the work of the Commission has been satisfactorily concluded. In accordance with the advice of the Supreme Government, opinions of various authorities consulted in connexion with mining prospects and mining plans in India, have been generally adopted, and papers will be forwarded to the Government for publication in due course.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At to-day's (Thursday) meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council Sir Alexander Miller will present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the regulation of Pilgrim Ships. Sir Alexander will also introduce the Bill to repeal certain obsolete enactments, and to amend certain other enactments.

ARMY STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant-Colonels Hailes and Ridgeway are appointed Assistant Adjutant-Generals, Army Staff.

THE BAHREIN DISTURBANCE.

Satisfactory reports have to-day been received from Bahrein, and no more serious trouble is apprehended.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

On the 5th and 6th instant trains containing Jeypore transport left Nowshera.

The 17th Buffs moved to Dargai yesterday.

The 5th Company Madras Sappers, *en route* to Nowshera for Chitral, will now proceed, *via* Harihar, Hubli, Londa, Poona, and Dhond.

British Infantry Detachment leaves Gnatong on the 30th instant, marching to Darjeeling, and proceeds thence by rail to Dinapore, to rejoin their regimental head-quarters.

No further supplies will be sent up.

The Government have sanctioned the continuance, till the end of the present financial year, of the concessions now enjoyed by the two Companies of the 4th B. I. and their followers stationed in Sikkim.

MILITARY HELP FOR PORBUNDER.

One hundred rifles of the 23rd Bombay Rifles, under a Native Officer, are held in readiness to proceed to Porebunder, if required.

SIR GEORGE ROBERTSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 18.

Sir George Robertson, according to the present arrangements, leaves Simla for Gilgit on the 26th instant.

INSPECTION OF PUNJAB AND BENGAL COMMANDS.

The Lieutenant-Generals commanding the Punjab and Bengal, will move in October into the Plains, with camp offices only, to make an extended tour throughout their commands during the winter.

CHITRAL NEWS.

Considerable modifications are likely to be made in the original scheme for holding Chakdarah and guarding the Swat River bridge, owing to the discovery of a strong natural position, completely commanding the crossing, which can easily be held by a small detachment only, with two maxim guns. This will allow the flying column at Malakhand being strengthened,

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

POONA, SEPT. 18.

The Conference again met this morning. There was no business done. Only exhibits of workmanship were produced from different places. Fine specimens of clothing articles were exhibited by the Poona Cotton and Silk Mill. The Chief of Miraj has shown good pieces of calico, manufactured in his own State. The Poona merchants exhibited brass and copper works, and also knives, manufactured in Poona. The Conference then adjourned.

INVESTITURE OF THE NAWAB OF JANJIRA WITH THE G. C. I. E.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst held an investiture ceremony, this evening, at 9-30 p.m., at Government House, Ganeshkhind. Long before the appointed time a large and fashionable gathering of ladies and gentlemen assembled to witness the ceremony. The Nawab of Janjira, accompanied by his Staff, arrived, and was received by H. E. the Governor's Aides-de-Camp. A procession was formed, and entered the durbar room, the Governor's band playing the National Anthem. The Hon'ble Mr. Vidal then reported to his Excellency that the Nawab was waiting to receive the Order. After pinning the Order of G.C.I.E., the Chief Secretary read out loud the grant. The Nawab was conducted to the dais, where he made his reverence. He was next conducted near his Excellency, where he was ribboned, and conducted to his seat. After this a procession was formed, and left the durbar room in the reverse order, the grand march being played. The ground and its places were brilliantly illuminated.

THE INVESTITURE CEREMONY AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 18.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, at her Majesty the Queen-Empress' commands, invested the Raja of Kolhapur with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India at the Council Hall this evening, Many Companions, therefore, of the Order were present on the occasion. Chiefs and Sardars of the Deccan attended as per invitation, and accommodation was courteously provided, so far as was possible, for all civil and military officers, the galleries around being occupied by ladies. The general public were admitted up to 3-15 p.m. The Nawab of Janjira was received at the entrance of the Council Hall by Mr. Lamb, the Collector and Political Agent, Kolaba, the guard-of-honour, fifty rank-and-file of the 25th Bombay Rifles, under a Native Officer, presented arms, and a salute of nine guns was fired from a battery stationed on the race-course. His Highness then went inside the Council Hall; where he was received by Mr. Hayward, Under-Secretary to Government, Political Department, who conducted the Maharaja to his seat. The following Rajahs, Chiefs, and Sardars were seated in the following order:—The Nawab of Janjira, the Swami of Chaful, Wasudeo Haribar Pandit *alias* Baba Maharaj, the Chiefs of Akalkot, Bhor, Phaltan, Madhol, Sangli, Miraj (senior), Miraj (junior), Kurandvad (senior) Kurandwad (junior), Sardars Khanderao Baburao Dabhade, Bhivrao Madhavrao Patnis, Sadashivrao Madhavrao Purandhare, Trimbakrao Ram Purandhare, Nagojirao Ramchandra Babasaheb Patankar, Rao Bahadur Khanderao Vishvanath Raste, Ganpatrao Damodhar Panse, Tulaji Fattehsing Raje Bhonsle, Khan Bahadur Dastur Hoshang Jamasp, the Sir Desai of Wantmuri, Ganpatrao Vinayak *alias* Baba Saheb Patwardhan, Shambhusing Amarsing Jadhavrao Raje Malegaonkar, Anandrao Khanderao *alias* Bala Saheb Raste, Ganpatrao Mahdhavrao Vinchurkar, Manajirao Raghojirao Angre, Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Padamjee, and Gopalrao Shivdev Raje Bahadur. Exactly at 4 p.m., his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by Major Owen, Military Secretary, escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, came in state.

Mr. Vidal then informed his Excellency that his Highness Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, Raja of Kolhapur, was waiting to receive the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and the Grant of her Majesty the Queen-Empress conferring upon his Highness the said dignity. The Hon'ble Mr. Vidal then conducted his Highness near his Excellency, his Highness made his reverence to his Excellency. The Hon'ble Mr. Vidal then delivered to H. E. the Grant of her Majesty the Queen-Empress conferring upon his Highness and handed over to H. E. the Collar of the Order. His Excellency then addressed his Highness as follows:—"In public durbar I hereby deliver to your Highness the Grant of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India conferring upon you the dignity of a Knight Grand Commander of the Order and the Honourable Insignia of the Star of India, of which Most Exalted Order of her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be a Knight Grand Commander. His Excellency then placed the Collar round his Highness' neck and the Hon'ble Mr. Vidal attached the badge to the crown in the centre of it. His Highness made his reverence to his Excellency the Governor and took his seat. The durbaris were afterwards presented to H. E. the Governor.

His Excellency the Governor then addressed to the durbaris as follows:—

Your Highness, Chiefs, and Sirdars of the Deccan,—Since I arrived in Bombay this is the first time that I have had an opportunity of receiving you in durbar, and give you all a cordial welcome. The main object of our assembling here is to confer, by command of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, the distinction and decorations of the G. C. S. I. on the Rajah of Kolahapur. And in offering my congratulation, I may express the great pleasure I feel that it falls to me to hand them to him. In the person of his Highness we see one of the great remaining representatives of the Mahratta power. His ancestors include the founder of the Mahratta Empire, while the history of the Mahrattas in the time of his ancestors abounds with dazzling deeds of arms, and I trust the annals of his time will be no less illustrious, but for different reasons—for reasons that his rule will be marked by sympathy, justice, firmness, and general development, as his Highness governs his State during the days of peace. It was but lately my pleasing duty to announce to his Highness that the Viceroy-in-Council had consented to accede to his Highness his great desire, as by the decoration of this honour his Highness becomes possessed of high powers vested in him, and impose a sacred duty of fulfilment, which will in fulness of time entitle him to be enrolled amongst the most enlightened princes of India. The grant of these powers implies, indeed, no little compliment; they are pregnant with good or evil according as they may be used, for justice and impartiality in the administration of the State are inseparable from them—the highest and most responsible duty being, mainly, to rule wisely and well. The ceremony to-day gives great pleasure to me as I am the bearer of the message from the Governor-General. I offer my most good wishes and hope for success, and to you, Chiefs and Sirdars, I would address a few words as the occasion appears to me not inappropriate. I am well aware that the two or three matters I propose to touch upon will be familiar to you. With some, perhaps, you perpetually engage your earnest attention. These subjects being ever present in my mind I avail myself of this opportunity to indicate to you the direction of my thoughts. Some of you have powers of various degrees. You have all dignity and influence, and I wish in a most friendly way to invite your attention for a few minutes to show how advantageous the powers may be in one or two directions if usefully employed. I may be said to have come from England fresh and full of Western ideas. However, if I am so accused, it is but natural that I should have pleaded guilty to the accusation. I am well aware that in the East every thought takes a practical shape less rapidly than in the West. I am in no hurry to urge for immature action. My object is more to call attention to certain matters, to increase interest and stimulate effort, and also to hope that the thought may result into effect and action where hitherto it has somewhat lain dormant. The first matter I can very appropriately allude to is Poona. There are few places in India, if any, which have made a more determined effort to widen to improve education than the capital of the Deccan. Your Highness is the president of the Deccan Educational Society. With your Highness and so many inhabitants of Poona before me there is hardly an audience I know, of which I could willingly assure and with more certainty feel that I have your sympathy to state my views on education. I will endeavour my best to assist elementary education, and take interest in the lowest classes. You must point out and emphasize its necessity, and encourage the lower classes to secure themselves its advantages. One branch especially demands attention, that is, the education of girls. If we turn to the West, we find that almost every child has not only a chance, but a right, to be educated. All would say that the advantage of such education for girls is beyond all question. You, Chiefs and Sirdars, have much influence. Let its weight be to promote female education, and by our united efforts we will succeed in placing female education on a firm basis. While I advocate the claims of elementary education for boys and girls don't think I wish to place in the back ground higher education. If in any way higher education in Arts wants support, I shall gladly give it. There are one or two directions in which improvements might with careful thought be made. The Deccan must be proud of Poona with her three great educational institutions, the Deccan College, the Fergusson College, and the College of Science. I sincerely regret the untimely death of the Principal of the Fergusson College, whose ambition appeared to me not to spare himself, but to serve the interests of his countrymen. Turning from education and improvement and strengthening of mind, I come to bodily wants in the direction of increased facilities. This subject engaged the attention of my predecessor, and which has not been neglected in Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha Country. Much remains to be done even there and in other places. I do not refer merely to hospitals in Bombay and the principal towns, but the country districts where at present the distance from medical relief is so great as to be prohibitive. In the last quarter of a century much development has taken place in the communications of railways laid down, roads made, and a number of conveyances increased. The number of medical men who have received instruction has greatly increased, so I counsel to increase the number of the dispensaries. In provincial localities where areas are marked out for revenue purposes I would like to see areas marked out for medical purposes also to serve as travelling dispensaries and fixed dispensaries made in towns large enough to maintain them. You, Chiefs and Sirdars, can help and encourage these matters of extension if medical relief will add to the efficiency of rural population and will diminish the number of the days of sickness. Lastly those who are within your own territories exercising criminal powers, I would commend the teaching of ancient authorities to strive to arrive at the truth, and in all cases to deal with criminals not vindictively and also not with weak leniency, and here, too, you will do well to take note of our modern system of jail discipline. Convicts in jail need no special treatment, but they ought not to be outside the pale of our sympathies. True they are subjects of punishment, but such punishment ought not to be demoralising. There is a hope that the addition to their punishment will act as deterrent in its effects and an example to other would-be malefactors, but they themselves may benefit no human being. However criminal their record may be they seem to me naturally capable of improvement so we ought to deal with them as being capable of being influenced and not to make our jails merely centres of misery and degradation. A society has lately been brought to my notice. It is entitled the Sirdars' Association. It will, no doubt, have opportunities of discussion and interchange of views in matters of social advancement and development. I shall watch its career with interest. Now Chiefs and Sirdars what I said to-day deals with your own possibilities of rendering the services to those who are dependent on you. The poorest and helpless also demand our care and attention. The requirements of health will improve not only the physical but also the social conditions, and I bid you farewell with the knowledge that the views I have expressed will have your full sympathy and co-operation, which, if developed, will not be without effect in ultimately ameliorating the condition of the millions of people in the Presidency of Bombay.

The distribution of *pan* concluded the ceremony.

MILITARY NEWS

PRINCE AZIZ of Egypt, attached to 16th Lancers, goes home on short leave.

THE Gnathong British Infantry Detachment will be withdrawn early in October.

THE Malabar on 3rd voyage out arrives Bombay 25th October, and not 24th as previously intimated.

LIEUTENANT E. R. P. BOILEAU, East Lancashire Regiment, has been appointed to the 39th Garwal Rifles.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. C. EGERTON, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bengal Command, succeeds Colonel Hammond in the command of the Corps of Guides.

FORTY-FOUR sabres, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, under Captain Gott, proceeded on the 13th by special train to Porebunder quell disturbances. Sixteen additional sabres follow on Saturday.

THE Government of India have sanctioned increased rates for making up the new pattern Native Infantry Zouave jackets for those regiments which make up their clothing regimentally.

UNDER instructions received from the Horse Guards, Captain H. C. De la Bere, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England and join the 1st Battalion of that regiment to which he has been posted.

UNDER instructions received from the Horse Guards, 2nd-Lieutenant W. F. L. Gordon, 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment, is directed to proceed to England at his own expense to take up his appointment in the Army Service Corps.

UNDER instructions received from the Horse Guards Lieutenant E. W. Brooke, 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, is directed to proceed to England at his own expense, to take up his appointment in the Army Service Corps.

THE undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India:—1st Battalion Norfork Regiment.—Major J. L. Govan, for six months on medical certificate. 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders.—Captain D. Campbell for one year on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT C. O. HALLIDAY, R. E., on return from field service is posted to Calcutta: Lieutenant D. Brady, R. E. on relief by Lieutenant Halliday is transferred to Rangoon Lieutenant A. Rolland, R. E., is transferred to the Military Works Department and posted to Fort William.

SANCTION has been accorded to the Buffs proceeding to Peshawar, 1st King's Royal Rifles to Jullundur, and Bedfords to Umballa. Two former move to new stations on withdrawal from Chitral Force this month, and latter move when Lieutenant General considers it desirable.

IT has been decided that the British Infantry Barracks at Bhagsu, in which 1-1st Gurkhas are to be accommodated on their removal from Lower Dharamsala, shall be made over to the regiment, after the necessary adaptions have been carried out by the Military Works Department from Military Works funds.

THE undermentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service, who have completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School Netley, have been appointed Surgeon-Lieutenant, and posted as follows:—Bengal: Surgeon-Lieutenants John Stephenson, Frank Needham Windsor, Walter Barrie Turnball, Ernest Edwin Waters, Asher Leventon, Philip Francis Chapman; Madras: Surgeon-Lieutenants Frederick Linton Blenkinsop, Alfred Moore, Edmund Moritz Illington, Thomas Edgar Watson, Charles George Webster; Bombay: Alfred Hooton, Arthur Frederick William King, Robert Frazer Standage, Andrew Armstrong Gibbs, Henry Alfred Forbes Knapton. Surgeon-Lieutenant Turnbull obtained the highest number of marks at the examination in Military Surgery, and thereby gained the Montefiore medal and prize of 20 guineas. The Maclean prize for Clinical and Ward work was awarded to Surgeon-Lieutenant E. E. Waters; while the Parkes Memorial medal for Hygiene, the Pathology prize, the Martin Memorial medal for Military Medicine, and the Herbert prize were all awarded to Surgeon-Lieutenant Stephenson.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 30.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, had a rather uncomfortable time of it in the House of Commons on Monday, when the question of the Indian import duties on cotton yarns and goods was raised by Mr. Philip Stanhope, who is evidently resolved to keep the members of the present Government in mind of their pledges. Mr. Stanhope reminded the Secretary of State of his speech in support of Sir Henry James's motion on the subject in February last. On that occasion no member of the House of Commons made a more unqualified attack on the Indian cotton duties than the present Secretary of State for India, and he declared that he was expressing the opinions of Lord Salisbury as well as his own. The objection to the duties, he maintained, "could not be met in argument," and he alluded to Sir Louis Mallet's determination to secure their abolition when formerly imposed as that of a man whose name "in this matter stands higher than that of Cobden." He denounced the duties as "unfair to Lancashire," and rightly contended that the opinions of the "Europeanised" cities of Bombay and Calcutta were not necessarily the opinions of India. Lord George Hamilton also declared that excise duties were not a satisfactory method of taxation in India, and that he had no faith in their efficacy to prevent import duties from being protective; and he not only avowed his belief in the settlement of the silver question as the only adequate remedy for the financial difficulties of India, but stated that he would vote for Sir Henry James's motion "as a protest against the inaction of the Government on the Currency Question." In his reply to Mr. Stanhope on Tuesday Lord George Hamilton stated that he adhered to that speech, and "had nothing to retract" from it. Mr. Stanhope took advantage of this declaration to ask, "whether the Government of which the noble lord is an important member will in view of his former declarations take steps to repeal the duties." And then Lord George Hamilton had to commence the process of "climbing down." Whatever his words may have actually been last February the occasion and the connection in which they were used, and the actions by which they were accompanied pledged him deeply to the repeal of the duties. But now that he and he his party have reaped all the political advantage of that pledge, (as Mr. Flynn reminded him) he calmly turns round and repudiates everything except the bare words of his speech. When Mr. Stanhope further questioned him, he expressed a mild surprise that anything was expected from him. There must surely be some mistake. He had only said so and so, which pledged him to nothing. This was a matter of great delicacy, and he could not even give an opinion upon it until he had heard what the Indian Government had to say. What the Indian Government thinks is well known, and he gave no hint of any intention of pressing other views upon them—rather the opposite. Your readers may, I believe, rest content that there will apparently be no repeal of the cotton duties, while Lancashire will find that she has been bought and sold. I expect that Lord George Hamilton, (probably under pressure from other members of Government) will complete the process of "climbing down" when the Indian Budget is discussed next week. Anyhow he will be brought to his bearings and made to say something definite, for the irrepressible Mr. Stanhope notwithstanding the advice of many of his friends at the late Cotton Duties Conference, intends to move the following resolution:—"That this House, while affirming the impolicy of any departure from the resolution unanimously accepted by the House of Commons in 1879, which declared that import duties were unjust to the native consumer as well as to the British producer, invites the Government to pledge itself to their early repeal, and meanwhile to insist that the countervailing excise to be levied in India shall be of a character to render these duties absolutely non-protective." In the event of Sir H. Fowler not pressing his motion on Chitral to a division, Mr. Stanhope hopes to find an opportunity of dividing the House on this resolution; but it is quite on the cards that a previous division may be arranged to shut out Mr. Stanhope, the rule being that once a division is taken all other subjects can merely be debated.

Commenting on the present situation of the Cotton Duties Question, a leading Lancashire paper admits that, in view of Lord George Hamilton's promise that the memorial of the Joint Committee should be sent to India at once, nothing practical can be done until the Indian Government has officially received the document and officially reported upon it. Meanwhile it urges that the Joint Committee should be prepared for the proposal which will in all probability be made from Bombay, a proposal which it says was indicated in Mr. George Cotton's recent speech as Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, and is repeated in the article on the Lancashire memorial in the *Bombay Gazette*. It is that cloths made from such yarns, shall be admitted to India free of duty. "This proposal would not be a satisfactory solution of the difficulty," says the paper in question "as it would still leave the protective incidence of the duties on the finer cloths of Lancashire production untouched. Moreover, Lord George Hamilton's renewed declaration that no excise duty would satisfactorily counterbalance the import duties leaves the Government no alternative, if it is to make any pretence of consistency, but the total abolition, by one means or other, of both excise and import duties." But election promises are one thing and performances another, and I expect that the Government will make up its mind to choose the least of two evils when it is a question of either being inconsistent or completely disorganising the finances of India.

The most encouraging feature in the course of general business during the past month is the increased activity shown in some of the iron and steel markets. Prices of pig-iron have advanced substantially, and those of finished iron and steel have tended upward; more, however, it would appear, under pressure from the corresponding movement in the raw material than for any other reason. Hematite iron has led the way, partly because it was before relatively lower than the ordinary descriptions, and partly because of a better demand for manufactured steel in its various forms. The buying of steel for shipbuilding continues active, and there is a somewhat larger inquiry for railway material, which has long stood in need of a revival. The engineering and hardware branches are also rather more lively. Exceptionally, however, the reports from Barrow are not reassuring. The great Barrow Steel Works have been closed owing to the inability of the proprietors to make steel profitable. The improvement in the steel trade which has arisen elsewhere, especially at Middlesbrough, is consequently regarded with some misgiving as to its continuance or further growth. The woollen industry maintains the previous improvement, and in the worsted branch, in the Bradford district, further progress must be noted. The increased demand is, however, due primarily to continued recovery of trade in the United States, which has induced freer buying of manufactured goods and of raw wool, both of which are having an effect upon prices, at least of certain descriptions. Quotations of mohair and lustre wools, and of goods made from them, have again advanced, but the rise is due to a change of fashion, the taste for the long-neglected brighter fabrics having this year revived. A continuance of more active trade in the linen industry is also observable, both in Ireland and in the South of Scotland, and this also is mainly the result of the revival of business in the United States. From Dundee, the accounts of the jute industry are a little more encouraging. Nothing better can be reported of the condition or the immediate prospects of the cotton industry. The demand for goods for the great Eastern outlets is still, for the most part, without life, and whenever this is the case the general aspect of the cotton markets here is rarely cheerful or even quite without some appearance of dulness. The quantity of weaving machinery standing idle has probably not in any degree been lessened, and there are some who think that it has, of late, rather increased. American cotton has become dearer during the month, owing to the prevalence of less favourable views of the growing crop, founded mainly on the report issued on the 12th instant by the Washington Agricultural Department, whose influence appears still to have considerable weight. The hardening in the cotton market has tended to raise quotations of yarns and goods, but it has rarely had a stimulating effect upon the minds of buyers, who pay much more regard to the state of the markets which they are engaged in supplying than to upward movements in the prices of cotton. Spinners and manufacturers complain of the unprofitableness of their margins, which in the case of most staple descriptions are narrower than they have been for several months past.

Under the tittle of "The Directoral Contingent in the New Parliament." Mr. A. J. Wilson publishes some interesting facts in the current issue of the *Investors Review* regarding the "guinea pigs" of the new House. It seems that 264 out of the 670 members, or 39·4 per cent. are members of boards of directors. This is a smaller proportion than might have been expected, but still a sufficiently large one in Mr. Wilson's view to be of great importance in determining the character and moral standpoint of Parliament as a whole. And its significance is enhanced by analysis. These 234 individuals, for example, help to direct no less than 667 different companies, and that although 111 of them are members of one board only, it follows that "guinea-pigging" must prevail to a considerable extent among the remaining 153 men who divide the other 556 companies among them. And it does, although it is difficult, perhaps, to say just where fair and honest company-directing ends and the profession of the "guinea-pig" begins. To say that a man cannot help to manage more than three companies might be a fair measure of directorial capacity where each of the three companies pursued a different line of business and was important in its line. But where one company supplements another, or forms one of a group of companies in the same trade, or where, as often happens in connection with our larger railway companies, there are a number of small companies dependent upon a large one, it is conceivable enough that one man might legitimately occupy a place on half a dozen different boards, and still not be worthy of the designation "guinea-pig." In fact, the true "guinea-pig" is a miscellaneous fellow, who gads around the City, and hops from this board meeting to that, to pick up a living without regard to what the business may be he pretends to assist in guiding. A common impression is that the "brewing interest" and the "railway interest" form the two most powerful bodies of self-seeking opinion in Parliament next to the territorial, and exceeding that of the legal profession or the fighting services. The facts gathered by Mr. Wilson do not quite support this view, for it seems, insurance companies head the list of classes of companies on whose boards members sit. Railway and banking concerns come next and the brewing interest only stands fourth on the list.

Complaint having been made by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce regarding the unreasonable delays that occur in the passing of merchandise for Persia by the Bagdad Customs authorities, Mr. George Curzon, M.P., the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has written in reply stating that, according to a despatch received from her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, the Customs authorities at Bagdad report that, under the regulations in force for goods from foreign countries in transit for Persia, only one bale in ten is opened and examined upon presentation to the Customs of a declaration as to the nature and contents of the bales. In support of this statement they inclose certificates signed by seventeen Bagdad merchants specially engaged in the transit trade, declaring that nothing has occurred to their knowledge in contravention of the existing regulations, and that they are at a loss to understand on what ground complaint has been made. In the absence of a declaration, or in the event of the contents of the bales not corresponding with the declaration, the Customs authorities add that the regulations provide for an examination in full, a measure to which they have but seldom been obliged to proceed. Before this explanation is accepted, it would be well to remember that the Turk is an excellent hand at making a plausible excuse.

The recent gold exports from the United States have been made, according to American authorities, exclusively by commercial firms, and not, at usual, by banking-houses. The former, it is stated, have found it more profitable to ship gold in payment for imports of goods than to purchase bills for remittance; while the banking-houses are said to have contracted with the bond syndicate not to ship gold for the present. The syndicate agreed to maintain the Treasury gold reserve intact until October 1, and its members have therefore been compelled to endeavour to control the exchange market for a couple of months past. It is now stated, however, that this has been found to be too expensive an operation, and that for the remainder of the period of their guarantee the syndicate, instead of seeking to prevent gold shipments, will make good all drafts on the Treasury gold reserve by simply depositing equivalent amounts of gold there. It is believed that it will not involve any severe strain on the syndicate's resources in making good any loss of gold from the Treasury up to October 1, and it is hoped that after that date exports of cotton and grain from the United States will bring about a reversal of the gold current. One of the causes of the recent renewal of gold exports from the United States is said to be the fact that an unusually large number of Americans have been travelling on this side of the Atlantic this summer, and this, of course, has tended to increase the balance of indebtedness against the United States which has to be settled in bullion. If the export continues at its present rate, a great deal of uneasiness will prevail in commercial circles throughout the States.

Meanwhile the remarkable accumulation of gold in the coffers of the Bank of England goes on apace, and no parallel can be found for the position the Central institution now occupies with regard to its cash resources. The total reserve at 31½ millions, the coin and bullion at 41¼ millions, and the "other deposits" or bankers' balances at approximately 46 millions, are all figures which are far and away above anything that has hitherto been reached in financial history. Gold continues to flow in from abroad; there is no demand for it on foreign account, and there is no indication at present that the accumulation will not continue. It is small wonder, therefore, with such figures as these, that the banks and discount houses find it impossible to bring about any improvement in the value of money. In the early part of 1890, before the Baring collapse, the other deposits stood at well under 23 millions, or just half their present total, and though included in the amount standing to the credit of the market some 8 millions is really Japanese money deposited in connexion with the recent Chinese loan, and is not available for use at the moment, it is expected to become so at no very distant date. But apart altogether from that money, bankers' balances still stand at 38 millions, a phenomenally high figure.

It is stated that the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce have received most encouraging letters from other Chambers and commercial societies with regard to their proposal to send a commercial mission to China, with the object of opening up markets for English trade. The proposal is still under the consideration of the Council of the Chamber. If it is decided to proceed with the scheme, other Chambers will be invited to co-operate in the despatch of the mission.

THE Khedive has dismissed his Physician in Ordinary, one Comanos Pasha, a Greek doctor, who is supposed hitherto to have exercised much influence over Abbas Pasha. This is an important piece of news, says a letter-writer in the *Standard*, who professes to know all the members of the Khedive's household; and it is important, it appears, in a rather unpleasant sense, for though Comanos was "thoroughly anti-English," he was far too timid to counsel serious opposition to British control. He is, it appears, the victim of the machinations of De Martino Pasha, who has regained the Khedivial favour, and from whose advent to power again the correspondent of the *Standard* expects further household changes:—We may speedily expect to see Rouiller Bey depart from the Palace. Rouiller ousted De Martino, obtained his place, married Comanos's sister-in-law, and was foolish enough to think that, together with the ductile doctor, he could manipulate Abbas to his own anti-English views and his new-found ambition of European counsellor to an autonomous Egypt. Comanos was vain, but fairly harmless; Rouiller is vain and restless; De Martino is vain and idle. Such are the only Europeans who have ever pretended to advise the young Khedive in private. Of the three, we may expect more wisdom, or rather less injudiciousness, from the old Italo-Egyptian De Martino." Of Abbas Pasha we are told that he has undoubtedly learned some caution from his repeated lessons. "He has for the last eighteen months practised non-interference and self-abnegation to a remarkable degrees, if we consider his natural recklessness, ill-temper, vanity, and ambition." But it will clearly be more necessary than ever to keep a watch upon his conduct.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF THE INDIAN KIPPER.

AN Irish pothouse politician, despairing of redress for another injustice to Ireland, is recorded as exclaiming, "Of all the fowls of the air, for misleadin' divilment, give me the Rid Herrin'," and, familiar as we, in this country, are with danger of, and the mischief from, the red herring being trailed across the track of complex Indian politics and hardly less complex Indian economics, it may be doubted whether, of all the amazing developements of "misleadin' divilment" achieved by that distracting fowl, a more striking illustration, could be found than that presented by the astonishing organisation, which dubs itself "The Passenger Defence League." Here we have a couple of insignificant busy-bodies banding themselves together and, by sheer vociferation, and the not too scrupulous juggling with a few figures, persuading a large number of officers and gentlemen into the belief that they have been for long years the slaves of a "ring" of shipowners, and must continue to groan in vain under the thraldom of its extortions, unless they pledge themselves to combine in opposition. We are told that some 141 Regiments have joined the League en masse and that "almost all the planters in India too have come forward" (the latter on the face of it, an outrageous exaggeration, which might suggest some caution in accepting the figures given for the rest of this penny-plain, two-pence-colored Vehmgerichte). And yet (a significant fact) there has been no response, much less any show of surrender, from the other side, from the great shipping Companies in whose returns the passenger traffic must bulk so largely. "A Bombay Merchant," it is true, has written an amiable letter in defence of the P & O Company, and has been, we cannot say answered, but assailed in return by a Dr. Barry in terms (another significant fact) of such scurrility including the expressions "parasite" and "crank," as irresistably recall the maxim "When you have a bad cause abuse your adversary's attorney." These two facts have induced us to look into this matter, and, although, situated as we are, we have a difficulty in getting all the figures we should like, we think we have collected from the material at our disposal sufficient to explain the dignified silence of the great Shipping Companies and this Dr. Barry's resentment at any attempt to prick his little balloon. Heaven forefend our dipping into "The Pamphlet of the League," (we prefer prussic acid), but, as an illustration of this Dr. Barry's methods, and on the principle of nailing a lie to the counter when we meet it, we take one sentence, which simply bristles with "inaccuracies" (let us call them) from his letter in reply to a "Bombay Merchant:—"

"When contrasting Atlantic Liners with the P. & O. Mail Service, it was not with the absurd thought of wanting ships of their calibre to come through the Suez Canal, but to hold up to the public the spectacle of ships doing habitually from 19 to 22 knots an hour at a minimum first class rate of £3 per 1,000 miles, while our mail service cannot be depended upon for even twelve miles an hour at the enormous rate of £12-10. per 1000 miles, which is the minimum charge for the worst accommodation on their worst of ships."

Analysing this precious pronouncement, in the first place, excluding at the outside some five or six of the Great Atlantic Greyhounds, there are already vessels coming through the Suez Canal fully equal in calibre to the Atlantic Liners: It is a small matter, but noteworthy as illustrating, though feebly, as compared with what follows, Dr. Barry's habit of inaccuracy, and, as he evidently had these altogether exceptional vessels ('Campania', 'Lucania,' 'Majestic' and 'Teutonic') in his mind, the reference seems to throw an interesting light on the real object of The League, namely, to get the best at the price of the worst. Secondly, the only Atlantic Liners, which can be accurately referred to as travelling habitually at 19 & 22 knots, are the "Campania" and "Lucania" of the Cunnard Line, and that Company's advertised rates are "Saloon Passage £12 and upwards," which for 3000 miles gives £4 per 1000 miles. So far, we concede Dr. Barry his minimum, but, as other competing lines are a little more specific and quote £12 to £35, we may take it that £15 (or £5 per 1000 miles) would be a low figure to accept as the ruling rate for the cheapest berth, for the masters are not necessarily the cheapest. Thirdly, the great range of fares by the Atlantic Liners proves conclusively that in their case the minimum rates apply only to the "worst accommodation" whereas all the world knows that the P. and O. rates apply uniformly to all single berths alike; yet Dr. Barry has the hardihood to transfer this condition precedent from the Atlantic Liners, where it is a governing factor in the fares, to the P. and O, where it does not apply at all. Passing for the present Dr. Barry's assertion that our mail speed cannot be depended upon for 12 knots an hour, against which Whitaker tells us that "

purposely abstained from making a single reference to, or inquiry of, the representatives of any of these lines. We have sought instead to place ourselves in the precise position occupied by any one of the many hundreds of officers and gentlemen who are being deluded and misguided by these twin Jacko'-lanterns. Bradshaw and Whitaker and the public advertisements, with the P & O handbook and Cook's Circular, are within the reach of every one, and we have designedly confined ourselves to the same sources of information in our present investigation. This movement, which ought to have perished still-born, has been allowed, ridiculously enough, to become a public question, and this investigation has been undertaken in the interests of the public, who have already had far too much of this 'fatuous flapdoodle', and, more particularly, of these officers and others, who, if we are to believe Dr. Barry, are being beguiled into pledges likely to be productive of much heartburning and searchings of conscience in the future. These latter gentlemen may take it that they stand practically alone, for the additions of 'and shippers' to the title of the league is merely a little bit of gratuitous impudence, and we can imagine the bewilderment of the great shippers of India (the Ballis and the Muirs, the Arbuthnots and the Dymes,' the Lathoms and the Grahams) at finding themselves taken under the wing of Dr. Barry and Captain Foss. A few of the retail houses, they may have secured, for we find Captain Foss assuring us,

"If we secure a dozen or so more British Regiments and batteries and a few more of the large import shops, we shall be tolerably certain of success."

Great Scott!! Fancy the trade of an empire of 250 millions of people, mostly agriculturists, being affected by the doings of a few 'import shops'! We invite these officers, therefore, and our contemporaries of the press, to look into this matter for themselves, and not to be misled by Mr. Barry's two pet herrings, the Brindisi rate (as he states it) which we have shewn to be fallacious, and the Australian, rates, which, it is a matter of common knowledge, are the result of a life-and-death struggle between two great Companies, none of which, if honour speaks correctly, is within measurable distance of being driven from the field, which ought surely to suggest that the rates are unremunerative.

For ourselves, we confess we rise from our study of this matter rather startled than otherwise by the results to which it has led us. Here, on the one hand, along the great lines of Atlantic travel, between England and the States, the Cape and South America, where competition is keenest and the traffic greater than anywhere else in the world, we have first class passage rates ruling, with striking uniformity, between £4 and £5 sterling per 1000 miles, and on the other hand we find all the great Indian lines offering to the Anglo-Indian public terms which in incidence are practically identical. And this not withstanding the fact that the Indian liners labour under two stupendous disadvantages in the case of fuel and the Suez Canal dues. As everybody knows, by far the heaviest item in the working expenses of a steam vessel is the cost of coal consumed in propelling her. These Atlantic liners have their coal shot into their bunkers from railway trucks brimming it direct from the mines, but the Indian liners have to pay besides, on quite three-fourths of their consumption, ocean freight to bring the coal to Portsaid or Bombay, Colombo or Calcutta, so that, ton for ton, their fuel probably costs them double the price at which the Atlantic liners are supplied. Then again, each passage of the Suez Canal entails an enormous bill for canal dues, and we imagine we should not be far wrong in hazarding the conjecture that a steamer like the "Caledonia," each time she goes through the Canal, has to pay as much in dues and pilotage, as would liquidate the whole coal-bill of the "Campania" for a voyage across the Atlantic. Saddled as they are with these tremendous burdens is it fair to ask the Indian liners to accept Atlantic rates? And yet, as our figures show, the special terms offered by all the lines to Anglo-Indians going home on leave and returning are practically identical with these Atlantic rates, and if they are helped to concede these special terms by exacting higher sterling rates from Paget M.P. and the Globe-trotter and the Griff, generally, what, in the name of common sense do that to Dr. Barry and his friends?

Again, we would ask, if all these companies have banded themselves together into a solid phalanx, (or "Ring," as Messrs. Foss and Barry take a childish delight in expressing it,) how is that their rates vary even as they do, and if they are extorting these exorbitant rates from their passengers, where do their profits go to? We know nothing of the other Companies but at least the P. and O. Coy's returns are matter of public knowledge, and in their case we see that with all the benefits of established organisation, with all the advantage of their Mail subsidies, with all the resources of the most skilful management, they can do no more than pay their shareholders a very modest dividend indeed.

Messrs Barry and Foss we observe, endeavour to make capital out of the suggestion or rather the demand that Government should insist upon the P. & O. Company carrying Government servants at reduced fares. There might be something to be said for that, (though we think the general taxpayer would do most of the saying), but as things stand, the P and O receive no consideration for carrying passengers: we may be quite sure the mail contract is a hard fought negotiation on both sides and covers nothing but the conveyance of the mails and the maintenance of the speed and regularity necessary to that service. A comparison is sought to be established with the Messageries Maritimes, and a grievance is made of it that their vessels are not encouraged to run to Bombay that the League may transfer their patronage to that Company. The subsidy which the Messageries Maritimes receive from the French Government is probably four or five times the P and O. Company's subsidy and as the French line have no mail service to perform worthy to be named in the same week as the P & O Coy's their Government's subvention is neither more nor less than a state bounty, designed to monopolise French shipping and directly aimed at British Maritime supremacy. It is a shock to us therefore, and we have no hesitation in saying it is a disgrace to them that these many hundreds of British officers, sworn servants of the Queen, should permit and encourage their mouthpieces publicly to advocate a course which British merchants under no such direct pledges of allegience, and infinitely more greatly interested in attracting cheap carriage for their goods have been seen to repel with scorn and contempt.

It may be considered that in these remarks we have dealt a little severely with Messrs. Barry and Foss, and it would be a pleasure to us if before concluding we could contribute some modicum of help to their little game. If therefore this pet child of their exuberant fancy is to become a complete organism it will need some sort of escutcheon, and we venture to suggest by way of a crest two red Herrings on a counter impaled (by a tenpenny nail) and for the motto "splendide mendax."—"Nilgiri News."

THE SIR CHARLES SARGENT MEMORIAL.

An adjourned meeting of the committee of the Sir Charles Sargent Memorial fund was held on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at Mr. Tata's Esplanade House, when there were present:—Messrs. Varjiwandas Madhavdas, Jamshedji N. Tata, Dr. T. Blaney, Mr. Vandrawandas Purshotamdas, the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad, Messrs. Lakhwidas Khimji, Chaturbhoj Morarji, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Shivram V. Bhandarker, Gokuldas K. Parekh, Premchand Raichand, Ghanesham N. Nadkarni, Ganpat S. Rao, Dr. Ardesir Pestonji Cama, Messrs. Rustomji M. Patel, Jalbhai Ardesir Sett, Ghelabhai Haridas, Furdoonji M. Kanga, Jiwaji D. Ghandhi, Hormasji M. Chichgar, R. D. Setna, Cowasji B. Setna, Hajee Jan Mahomed Essoof, Hajee Essoof Mahomed Suleman, and Abdulla M. Dharamsi; Bhaishanker Nanabhai; Narayan G. Chandavarker, and Manockshah J. Taleyarkhan.

On the motion of Mr. J. N. Tata, seconded by Mr. T. Blaney, Mr. Varjiwandas Madhowdas was called to the chair.

It was proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, and seconded by Mr. R. M. Patel, that a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,500 should be expended for a portrait of Sir Charles Sargent to be presented to him in the name of the citizens of Bombay, and that a sum of Rs. 150 be set apart for an illuminated copy engrossed on vellum of the resolutions passed at the public meeting. The proposition, on being put to the vote, was carried unanimously.

It was next proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, and seconded by Mr. Ghanesham N. Nadkarni, that the balance of the subscriptions received, after deducting the necessary expenses, be made over to the University of Bombay to form the nucleus of a University Endowment Fund in the name of Sir Charles Sargent.

It was proposed by Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, and seconded by Mr. Gokuldas K. Parakh, by way of an amendment to the above proposition, that the balance of the subscriptions collected be invested in Government paper, and made over to the University of Bombay for the award of a prize or scholarship, or both, in the name of Sir Charles Sargent, out of the annual nett interest, to the student who passes the LL.B. Examination of the Bombay University with the highest number of marks on the whole, subject to such regulations as the University may adopt in that behalf.

The amendment moved by Mr. Bhaishanker was put to the vote, and was lost, 9 votes being recorded in its favour and 15 against it. The proposition moved by the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta was then put to the vote and was carried by 15 votes against 9. On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman was unanimously passed, and the meeting was dissolved.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE WELSH REGIMENT VS. THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

At four o'clock on the Cooperage the above teams met each other to compete for the Rovers' Cup. For ten minutes the game remained quite even, but after that the spectators witnessed only a one-sided game. Ten minutes after the commencement the Welsh Regiment managed to break through the stronghold of the Artillery, and the Welsh forwards playing in a splendid combination brought the ball in close proximity of the enemy's goal, at the Bandstand end. The ball was after some struggle very neatly kicked by Dalbier, and Rose who was guarding the place between the posts was unable to stop it from going into the net. The Artillery being allowed to kick from the centre Sinfield started, but the visitors soon took possession of it. Fitzgerald nursed the leather so well that he out-placed his followers, Mahoney and Yearly, and succeeded in securing a corner kick for his side. He kicked the ball very well, and sent it just in front of the goal, where Dalbier was waiting to receive it. Just as the ball flew up in front of the cross-bar Dalbier took a very steady aim, and the leather went into the net. This was done within two minutes of the first goal having been secured. The Welsh were very much encouraged by the scores they had made, and played a much faster game afterwards. They succeeded in securing two more goals before half-time was called, and the Artillery completely disappointed their admirers who, as true brothers-in-arms, had turned out in a very large number from the Colaba Depot, and mustered strong on the boundaries of the arena. Dalbier very soon found out that Rose did not feel comfortable in his place of goal-keeper, and therefore was very bold in making an effort to kick the ball for a goal. Edwards nursed the ball smartly, and passed it to Coates, who proved a very good hand at slipping off, and carried the ball to the north extremity, where Dalbier was expecting it. He took the first opportunity to take charge of the leather, and as soon as one presented itself he kicked the ball right into the net. Shipstone again got possession and worked the leather up to the end, when one of the Artillery men accidentally kicked it out of the north boundary line, giving the visitors one more corner kick. This was productive of the fourth goal. Dalbier was the man to steer that also. Shortly after this the referee piped half-time, and hostilities were suspended. On resuming the Welsh played with more vigour and dash. They succeeded in keeping the leather in the enemy's region the whole time, and the Artillery was all along on the defensive. Mahoney and Darnley made very good attempts, and at last brought up the ball beyond the centre line, whence Picken passed it to Pritchard, and the latter kicked it severely, sending it back in front of the enemy's goal. The centre forward Edwards now pounced upon the ball, and kicked it clean between the posts. The constant attack from the Welsh demoralised the Artillery men, who could not make any stand, and the form they displayed towards the end was such as was hardly to be expected in a tournament match. They looked more or less disappointed, and had now given up all hopes of making anything like a good show. Two more goals were secured by the Welsh, who were thus victorious by seven goals to love. The game became quite one-sided, and all interest was lost.

The following were the teams:—

THE WELSH REGT	vs.	ROYAL ARTILLERY.
Private Seed	goal	Gunner Rose
" Picken	backs	" Dean
" Pritchard	backs	" Seymour
" Ormonde	half-backs	" Hookham
" Stone	half-backs	Bom Sinfield
" Harris	half-backs	Gunner Gennan
" Shipstone	forwards	Tpr Lookwood
Lance-Corpl Fitzgerald	forwards	Gunner Darnley
Private Edwards	forwards	" Silcock
" Dalbier	forwards	" Mahoney
" Coates	forwards	" Yearly

LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE VS. ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

The entirely one-sided match was followed by a most interesting and scientific game, at 5 p.m., when the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, the present holders of the Harris Cup, met the Royal Irish Rifles of Colaba. The game was very fast and exciting from first to last, the teams being quite evenly matched. The Irish had a little advantage in the beginning, and though the first fifteen minutes were spent in stiff contest for possession neither side succeeded in getting the better of the other. The military element formed the majority of the spectators and cheered the Irishmen very heartily The joys of Tommy Atkins knew no bounds when the first goal was secured by the Irish Rifles. The ball was snatched from Shuttleworth by Brown, and the leather was very neatly passed to Haslett, it was then passed to Rafferty, who very pluckily shot it in the net. Stevenson, who kept the goal in a splendid form, could not check it, and amidst very loud cheering the Irish drew first blood for their side. Their rivals from Poona were not to be put away like this. They played a very good game, and by a perfect combination and steady passing, they worked up the ball to the enemy's camp, and Kirby passing to Shorrock, and the latter to Bennett, carried it quite within a few feet of the goal, and the leather was strongly kicked by Bennett to pass it to the right forward, and Orrell collared it well. He sent it in the centre where Shuttleworth kicked it so as to pass it between the posts. The visitors were heartily applauded for equalising matters, and the game was now getting more and more exciting. The military portion shouted out loudly and the cries of "Brown, mind the man behind you." "Well done Irish;" "Now where is your wing man?" &c., were heard from the crowd who were giving all sorts of hints and instructions to the players. The whole crowd evinced considerable interest in the game and the teams were cheered as they walked towards the tents when first half time was called. The second half was more interesting as neither side had given in the slightest degree, and a faster game was noticed. The Irish were trying their best to beat the winners of the Poona Tournament. The excitement increased as time passed on, and both sides played up so accurately as not to commit a single mistake. The Lancashire forwards forced on the game, and the goal-keeper of the Irish who showed a great amount of pluck did his work very calmly, and acquitted himself of his charge in a praiseworthy manner. The Irish pushed on, and carried the ball to the Lancashire goal, but when only a few yards from the sticks Kirby slipped and fell down. During the fall he touched the ball with the hands and a free kick was allowed to the visitors. Woodward, the only officer playing in the match, kicked the leather and succeeded in breaking through the defence. The ball went clean between the sticks and the spectators applauded the performance, which all thought had secured a goal, but off-side being claimed and allowed by the referee the latter's decision was welcomed by the Irish soldiers mustering on the ground. Kirby was the next fortunate man in securing the second goal for the visitors, and this made the Irishmen quite desperate. They attempted and did their level best to equalise matters, but they did not play so well as they did in the early part of the game. The Lancashire men had gained more confidence, and towards the end had taken up the aggressive altogether. At this stage the crowd were given the opportunity of judging for themselves what a good goal-keeper Palmer was. The crowd all sympathised with the Irishmen who had really hard luck to miss the opportunity of securing a goal when they twice found themselves in a position to do it. The well-contested and very exciting game concluded in favour of the winners of the Harris Cup.

The following were the teams:—

LOYAL NORTH LANC.	vs.	ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.
Private Stevenson	goal	Private Palmer.
" Winder	backs.	" Robinson
" Jenkinson	backs.	Sgt Moore
Lance-Corpl Potter	half-backs	Cpl Johnston
Private Robinson	half-backs	Private McGinlay
Lieut Woodward	half-backs	" McMaster
Lance-Corpl Orrell	forwards	" Brown
Private Shuttleworth	forwards	" Haslett
Lance-Corpl Kirby	forwards	Lce-Cpl Rafferty
Private Shorrock	forwards	Private Truesdale
" Bennett	forwards	" Whitley

This afternoon the first tie of the second round will be played off at 5 o'clock between the Welsh and the Rovers. Mr. Allan, we believe, is going to play for the latter this afternoon, as he has now recovered himself sufficiently to be able to take part in the match.

An Old Bedford Boy writes:—The attendance at the match between the Welsh and R. A. No. 2 was, as might be expected from the early hour, very meagre, partly no doubt owing to the fact that most people were unable to get away in time to be on the ground at 4 o'clock, and partly that a very one-sided game was anticipated. Indeed with the exception of the military contingent scarcely any one was present at the kick-off. The R. A. at the commencement of the game kept their opponents fully occupied. This, however, was not to last long. After one futile shot at goal they managed to send the leather between the posts. After this the R. N. seemed to get dispirited, the Welsh on the other pressing them and obtaining 3 more goals before half-time, all of which were obtained by the inside right man as sharp a little fellow on his legs as one would wish to see. On resumption of the game the game was immediately transferred into the R. A. territory, where it remained practically till the end of the game. Before time was up the Welsh had added 3 more goals to their score, thus winning by 7 goals to nil. The result speaks for itself. The R. A.'s were completely overturned, and never had a look in.

The second item on the programme proved infinitely more interesting and exciting than the first one. The Irish Rifles had to meet the redoubtable L. N. Lancashire Regiment who were only just beaten by the Welsh at Poona in the final tie of the Harris Football Challenge Cup. To the great surprise of every one the game was of an exceptionally even character throughout the first half, the first to draw blood being the Rifles. At this unexpected success the enthusiasm of their partisans was great. This put the L. N. L. on their mettle. They were not to be denied and succeeded in obtaining a goal, the result being greeted by a very noticeable dead silence on the part of the Irish Rifle party. At half time the run was even. Throughout the next half the L. N. L. had a slight advantage. After a good deal of up and down play the Loyal North obtained a second goal. The I. R. did all they could to equalise matters but without success, and the match ended in a win for the L. N. L. by 2 goals to 1. A very regrettable incident occurred in the latter half. It appears that one of the L. N. L. men was fouled by one of the opposite side, and so far forgot himself as to attempt to deliberately kick the man whom he considered had fouled him. It seems a strange thing that the regimental teams cannot meet one another in an encounter at football without bad blood being created. I am a great admirer of Tommy Atkin, and he no doubt has a great many good points, but among their self-control, when off parade, finds no place. As every one knows the feeling runs very high on these occasions, and matters are not improved by the taunts and sneers of the sympathisers of each team. The men of the Irish Rifles who had come to witness the game seemed to completely forget themselves, taking upon themselves the duties of the umpire. Let us hope that there will be no repetition of this kind of thing in the other match.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar presiding. There were also present, Mr. T. W. Caffe, Mr. Fitzgibbon, Captain Walshe, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Harkisondass Narotumdass, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

COAL FOR THE LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION.

The Committee sanctioned the purchase from Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusji and Co. of 350 tons of Powell's Dufferin Cardiff coal and 350 tons of Davidson's West Hartley coal at Rs. 20-3 per ton for the former and Rs. 19-6 per ton for the latter. The cost, Rs. 13,956-4, to be met from the grant for coal under section II. B maintenance of Love Grove pumping station.

FILLING IN OF THE BABULA TANK.

The Committee considered Acting Commissioner's letter on the subject of the adjustment of charges for filling in part of the Babula Tank, and the construction of quarters for the Chief Inspector, Water Works, &c.,

It was resolved that the Municipal Commissioner be asked for further report with special reference to the area reclaimed for the Chief Inspector's quarters, and those of the sluice-men and the portion thereof, now proposed to be utilised for sluice-men quarters and latrines. That the report also must contain information as to the value of land at Bhundarwada.

AN OBJECTIONABLE POLICY.

The Committee further considered letter to the Secretary, dated 10th instant, from the Acting Commissioner reporting, with reference to the resolution of the Standing Committee, of the 14th ultimo, in regard to the inclusion in the set-back statement of a column, showing the price paid for land taken up.

Mr. Dharamsi expressed himself strongly opposed to the policy of concealment of rates of properties, already purchased by the Municipality for set-back purposes. The Executive Engineer in his letter seemed to imply that it was undesirable to let the Committee control matters, which they had a right to do under the Act. Such a policy of concealment on the part of the Executive ought not to be allowed.

Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla observed that the prices of properties purchased by the Municipality, had been entered in the Annual Administration Report, and, therefore, there was no concealment regarding the price paid.

Mr. Dharamsi said that he knew several cases in which the Municipality had tried to pay lower rates, and he was told by some of the property-holders themselves that they had proofs that in particular cases the Municipality had paid higher prices than those offered to them.

The Commissioner having pointed out the view taken by the executive that it was inadvisable to disclose the prices, Mr. Dharamsi said that with all respect to the Executive Engineer, he entirely dissented from the view of Mr. Murzban on the subject. He honestly and conscientiously believed that Mr. Murzban had never written a more unwise letter than the one in question.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal said that at one time it was the practice to submit the rates to the Standing Committee, but that practice had been given up with results, which were not at all beneficial to the Municipality. The prices paid to house-owners by the Municipality were known to the neighbours of the property-holders, and it was little credit to the common-sense of the Standing Committee that the same should not be known to the members of that body.

Mr. Dharamsi: It is known to everybody except those who have a right to know.

Dr. Viegas proposed, and Mr. Fitzgibbon seconded, that the Standing Committee's resolution as above be rescinded and that the Acting Commissioner be asked to have the rates paid entered in a book to be open to the inspection of the Committee.

Mr. Dharamsi proposed as an amendment that the Standing Committee adhered to the terms of their resolution, asking for the inclusion in the set-back statement of a column showing the price paid for land taken up.

The amendment was carried on a division.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran; perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted, Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for China via Bhamo can now be accepted at Sender's risk.
Cable Aden-Zanzibar interrupted.
Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Amara.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE POLICY IN CHITRAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is a matter of extreme satisfaction to observe that on the question of the frontier policy of the Government of India, the *Bombay Gazette* entertains views which are not only sound and rational, but which are amply supported by Native opinion—I mean the enlightened and independent section. On more than one platform I have uniformly characterised this policy as one of external aggression rather than of internal defence as ostensibly proclaimed on the house-top by the apologists of the Government. You and your Calcutta contemporary, the *Statesman*, are, so far as I know, the only two Anglo-Indian journals, which have logically endeavoured to combat the "forward policy," which has been the sole cause of the chronic financial embarrassment of Indian Exchequer for the last few years. Disassociating yourself from the followers of that fateful official shibboleth, "Gunpowder and Glory," of which the late Lord Beaconsfield was appropriately termed by *Punch*, during the unrighteous Second Afghan War, as the "great Guru," you have correctly interpreted the effects of this aggressive frontier policy and fairly unmasked its fallacy, without indulging in any partisan spirit.

Animadverting in your yesterday's leader on Mr. Maclean's recent motion in the House of Commons on the appalling burden of frontier wars on the Indian taxpayers, you express a wish that some member will move for a return, during the next Session of Parliament, for the area acquired by the Government of India during the last ten years by its frontier expeditions and border conquests; the revenue of these newly-acquired dominions (more or less barren rocks); and the annual cost of their maintenance. I daresay the last two will be forthcoming if the return you wish for is demanded. As to the area, I think, I can enlighten you and your readers by the assistance of the latest number of the *Statistical Abstract of British India*. On the very last page but one there is an appendix, which contains a most valuable table of statistics, which every publicist must constantly keep before his eyes. In that table is given the area of British Indian territory, commencing from the year 1846. But for our purposes, it will be enough if I give figures of the territorial area at three different but important periods—say, firstly, at the date of the Queen's direct assumption of the Government (1858); secondly, in 1882-83, soon after the Second Afghan War; and, thirdly, in 1892-93 when a very large slice of frontier has added, but prior to the acquisition of Hunza, Nagar, and Gilgit.

1858	area on square miles	8,56,000
1882	"	8,68,256
1892	"	9,47,257

It will be seen that during the twenty-four years that intervened between 1858 and 1882, the increase was 12,256 miles; while during the ten years between 1882 and 1892, the increase was 77,631 miles! Thus, in the latter and shorter period the increase was 6½ times over that of the former and longer period. But this is easily accounted for. Soon after the Mutiny and the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, the policy of annexation, to which the origin of the Mutiny is principally ascribed, was almost prescribed. And thanks to the succession of such able and sagacious Viceroys as Lords Canning, Elgin, Lawrence, Mayo, and Northbrook, the non-annexation policy, and the Lawrentian one of interfering the least with border tribes and Afghanistan was loyally and rigidly maintained. It was sneeringly called the policy of "masterly inactivity." But with the advent of the Disraeli-Salisbury ministry to power in 1875, there commenced a reversion to the old one with which Lord Dalhousie's name has been intimately associated, the "masterly inactivity" was succeeded by a vigorous "forward policy," under the plausible plea of insuring India against the remote risk of a Russian invasion, but in reality for the purpose of pushing by hook or by crook the lines of India's defence beyond her natural boundaries. Thus, with Lord Lytton commenced the policy of earth hunger, which has now acquired for the Government on the east the once famous Kingdom of the Alamporas and on the north-west all those borderland, with which the expeditions of the last ten years have made us so painfully familiar. Thus the addition of as many as 77,631 square miles under the policy of "preparedness" is easily intelligible. It needs very little of further comment. It stands contest in its naked colours to-day, thanks to the criticism of such able military experts as Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Neville Chamberlain, Colonel Hanna, and many others; and of such matured and experienced civilian administrators who have well known the frontiers as Sir James Lyall and Sir Auckland Colvin. We have to watch and wait events which are still in the womb of time. But it is superfluous to observe that each additional square mile acquired adds only to the peril of the existing situation, enhances the present financial embarrassments of the empire, and aggravates that sullen dissatisfaction and spirit of "unrest," which has been discernible in every nook and corner of the land.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 18. D. E. WACHA.

THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—We, the subjects of the Kolhapur State, cannot sufficiently thank the British Government for investing our beloved Maharaja with the above insignia and an augmentation of his powers to finally sanction a death sentence passed in a murder case by the Sessions court if public justice demands it.

It would not be inopportune at such a time to publish a few facts, which will thoroughly convince the readers of your highly influential and popular journal that his Highness assisted by his experienced, able, and sagacious Dewan Khan Bahadoor Meherjeebhai C.I.E., rules completely in the interests of the ruled, and knows well that the stability of a rule mainly depends on the contentment of the subjects.

His Highness was pleased to publish the following notifications:—(1) The officers of the State, when on a tour through the district, should purchase the articles of food and other things they require in the nearest market, and should not oppress the subjects with the help of the police, or in any other way, and so also they should have their own pots, large or small. (2) The person who will levy phaski in any public bazar will be prosecuted and punished. (3) The civil courts should not henceforward attach the property consisting of agricultural cattle to satisfy judgments passed by them.

His Highness was pleased to pass the following orders:—(1) The Council or the High Court here should hold three sessions a week instead of two so that the cases should not be in arrears. (2) A general list of all the servants excepting the heads of the officers in all the Departments, excepting the Educational, should be prepared, and promotions should be given according to the rank in this list in order that the field for promotion should be enlarged. 3 One hundred copies of the monthly vernacular magazines, called Granthmala, and published under the auspices of his Highness should be purchased for the vernacular schools to encourage the spread of knowledge among the masses.

His Highness was pleased to make the following important appointments:—(1) Mr. D. S. Setna was appointed the Principal of the Rajaram College during the absence of Mr. Candy on furlough for one year. Mr. Setna, M.A., of the Bombay University is a brilliant scholar, and the college students are highly pleased with his teaching and treatment. (2) Mr. Washikar, a Rajaramian, a specialist in Agriculture and Forestry, was placed in charge of the Forest officership, which was vacated by his predecessor being reverted to British service. (3) Mr. Jadhav was made assistant surnubha. He is a first class Graduate of the Bombay University being an M.A. This is a new departure intended to encourage the backward classes and such a man, being not available in the State, was brought from outside. Men of exceptional ability and character should be brought from outside when not available in the State, and this is highly desirable in the interests of the ruled. I think no reasonable man can take objection to this.

From these facts your readers may clearly see that his Highness is possessed of a good heart and a strong common-sense, as his learned tutor Mr. Fraser said at a pan-supari, when he bade farewell to the State, though a very young man. May his Highness live long in good health and prosperity, and be known as a model ruler through the length and breadth of India, and do more good to his loyal subjects.—Yours, &c.,

X.

A Shanghai telegram says the French claims on China for the destruction of mission stations in Szechuen have been settled. The ex-Viceroy Liu-Peng-Chang and other officials have been degraded and dismissed. The mission station will be rebuilt at Liu's expense. Encouraged by this, the French are going to open more mission stations in Hunan and Hupey. Some indignation was caused in the United States by a report, since contradicted, that Liu, ex-Viceroy, had been nominated Imperial Commissioner to inquire into the recent outrages on English and American mission stations.

FALSE DELICACY.—None of the numerous Sandalwood Oil Preparations is equal in effects as PETER'S SANTOLIGURA. It is a wonderful remedy, giving relief instantaneously in all conditions of the disease. Rs. 1-2 and 2-4, of MADON, SONS and Co. Bombay.

RICKETTY Children and Failed Youth—should not be without Munk's Cod'actone. Increases weight and flesh by leaps and bounds! Rs. 1-8. MADON, SONS and Co. Bombay.

SCHOOLS IN SALSETTE AND BASSEIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is very strange that a person of Mr. Quadros' intelligence and knowledge should be impressed with the belief that our most enlightened Pope, Leo XIII. did not intend that Article VI. of the Concordat should be binding on the King of Portugal in regard to the founding of schools. If there is one thing above all others, for which Leo XIII. is distinguished, it is that education should be controlled by the clergy. The fight against what is called goodless education is evidence enough that the best efforts of Catholics all the world over must be directed towards securing the education of the young of their faith in their own hands. In India in all the dioceses under the Propaganda, next to the work of conversion is the work of education and Catholic orphanages, and schools and colleges are springing up, wherever necessary, not only that our children may be able to earn their livelihood and occupy good posts, but because education is a great aid in the improvement of a community morally and socially.

Mr. de Quadros forgets that Article VI. explicitly mentions the founding of schools. How does he know the mind of the King of Portugal? Was there perhaps between the high contracting parties a secret understanding that the founding of schools meant only catechism schools. What authority does he possess to explain away the plain explicit sense, in which it has been generally understood. Unless he produces some authority better than his mere "ipse dixit," we are justified in holding the view generally held, supported as it is by the universal course pursued in the Propaganda parishes, that where a church is built a primary school starts into existence. In the Poona diocese there are schools at Bhusawal, Lanowlee, Igatpuri, Sholapore, and Poona, all of them teaching above Standard IV. If the Bishop of Poona is able to maintain so many efficient institutions, without the aid of a patron, much more should the Bishop of Damaun do with a Royal Patron at his back. The British Government fulfils its responsibility to its subjects, but that does not exempt the patron from the responsibility, which he has voluntarily undertaken. What is the use of a patron who is a patron to us in no sense of the word? The diocese of Damaun could have been administered even better without a patron, and Leo XIII. actually wished to do so, but was frustrated in his design by the vanity of the Portuguese Government, which wished to retain a memory of its past colonial greatness in a nominal and inexpensive patronage over some parts of British India.

The people of Salsette and Bassein are proverbially ignorant and tainted with heathenish superstitions owing to the indifference of the Goanese clergy. Mr. J. M. Campbell in the "Thana Gazetteer" reckoned the number of those who could read and write in 1881 at 5 per cent. Since then the percentage has risen to 10 or 12, thanks to the Jesuit schools. Fifty years ago there was such an attachment between the Christians and their priests that in spite of Pope Gregory XVI.'s Brief, directing the Catholics of those parts to submit to the Vicar-Apostolic, they remained faithful to the Archbishop of Goa and the patronage of the King of Portugal. In Bombay the parishes of Dadur and Mahim reverted to the Archdiocese of Goa, owing to the revolt of a large number of their parishioners, headed by their parish priests. It was not till the opening of schools, which have become a necessity for the welfare and improvement of communities that the true results of their attachment to the Padroado were seen by our people, and now it has gradually dawned on their minds that a great and irretrievable blunder had been committed. This is the real cause of the revulsion of feeling. The Goanese clergy had no reason to complain of apathy or hostility from us. They have themselves to blame for it; they lost the opportunity of securing our love by failing to look after our interests as other alien priests in their neighbourhood are doing. The union of races and communities in an association is impracticable. It is an utopian scheme so long as there is no other point of contact except that of religion. Politically, racially, and socially we differ, and is it possible that such a heterogenous mass can amalgamate for common purposes. Will not jealousies, and suspicions, and doubts and difficulties arise, which are likely to split up such an ill-assorted union on the very first occasion. It is not a patent fact that the Chadds and Brahmins of Goa are irreconcilably hostile, and their hostility is never ending. Are not many Goanese associations notorious for dissensions. The files of their own papers will suffice to show that the scheme of Mr. De Quadros is unworkable. He puts it forward simply to suggest that the race animosity is all on our side as he knows well enough that we will repudiate an union, for cementing which there is hardly a single favourable element. It is easier to mix oil and water than to reconcile us to such an union with a community with which we have hardly anything in common, and whose noisy declamation and boisterous clamours succeed in keeping us under the benighted regime of the Padroado. The poorest Indian diocese under the Propaganda is better off in the matter of schools than Salsette and Bassein. Whatever the patron may do elsewhere, especially in his own territory, is of little or no consequence to us.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 17. B. A.

CONGRESS AND THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The leaders of the hyper-orthodox party here scarcely seem to know what they are about. Christmas, the season of the Congress session, is fast approaching, and people from other provinces have begun inquiries about the preparations that are being done or rather ought to have been going on. Poona public, however, do not seem to be as fully alive to the sense of the responsibility that lies upon their head as people in the sister-presidencies in India. The people here always require something or other to keep alive the burning fire of enthusiasm, jealousy, or factious spirit. This time the apple of discord is thrown in the Congress camp, not by anyone from outside. That work is being done this year by some busy-bodies in this town of activity, who have been making a shameful attempt of misrepresenting and mis-stating the aims and objects of the Conference with the view of making it unpopular. These anti-Conferencewallas do not show any reason why the Conference should not be allowed the use of the Congress pandal this year, if it was granted to them for the last seven years, and if the Congress has not had to suffer in its popularity even in the least on that account. On the other hand, the promoters of the Conference ask these faddists to show cause why their claims on the Congress pandal should be set aside when the same had been given for holding a meeting of the Gorakshak Mandali or Cow-Protection Society at Nagpur, for a lecture of Mrs. Annie Besant at Madras, and also for holding a Theistic Conference at other places. The Social Conference is a voluntary movement, and is calculated to do much good if a little more life is breathed into it. The gentlemen who have its reins in their hands are well-known, respectable, and enlightened gentlemen, credited to be the best exponents of India's social needs and grievances. It therefore ill becomes the traducers of this movement to throw aspersions upon those leaders and to make irresponsible statements with regard to their aims and objects in starting the Conference. The leaders in the Conference are mostly those who are the prominent Congress-workers, and to charge them with infidelity or hostility to the Congress movement is the most ignominious attempt that the anti-Conference men can do. The less said of such mean tactics of the anti-Conference party the better, for otherwise it will be giving them an importance they least deserve. These anti-Conference men could have spent the energy, time, and money for the purpose of the Congress with a far better result. But I regret to say that, while some of these mischief-mongers, who are moneyed men, squandering thousands upon raising a storm over a tea-cup or carrying under the banner of the so-called Vedic religion, a crusade against the Social Conference, have not contributed a pie to the Congress fund to this day, they feel no shame to put down their names over a notice making an appeal to the Congress Committee against lending the Conference the use of the Congress pavilion for a few hours. If these anti-Conference men be really serious in their antagonistic attitude towards the Conference why not pay the expenses of constructing the Congress pandal and exercise the right of ownership over it so that they can refuse its use to the Conference with full

WRITERS AND READERS.

We learn that Mr. T. Fisher Unwin has relinquished the English publication of the "Century Magazine," which will in future be issued in London by another firm. The arrangement is an amicable one on both sides, as evidenced by the fact that Mr. Unwin will issue during the ensuing season most of the principal new works published by the Century Company. He will issue the volumes of the "Century" and "St. Nicholas" for the current year, and will permanently publish the "Century Dictionary" and the "Cyclopædia of Names."

Lord Acton's Cambridge lecture on the study of history is to be published in the autumn by Messrs. Macmillan. They also promise two volumes of lectures delivered at Oxford by Professor Freeman. One volume deals with Western Europe in the fifth century, the other with Western Europe in the eighth century.

An important work on Westminster Abbey, by Mrs. Murray Smith, Dean Bradley's daughter, is to be published by Messrs. Cassell. Annals of Westminster Abbey is the title, and the book will be finely illustrated by Mr. H. M. Paget and Mr. W. Hatherell. Dean Bradley has contributed a preface, and Mr. J. P. Micklethwaite a chapter on the Abbey buildings.

A monograph on Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is to appear in the Public Men of To-day Series. It will be written by Mr. S. H. Jeyes, the editor of the series, who is the author of a Life of Lord Salisbury. The Chamberlain volume will follow that by Mr. Charles Lowe on the German Emperor, which is almost ready. Mr. David Hannay's Castelar will appear in December, and Mr. Justin McCarthy's sketch of the Pope in January.

It is arranged that Mr. Thomas Hardy's new novel will come out in book form this autumn. The story is now appearing serially under its second title, and as a book it is to be again rechristened. The first title, The Simpletons, conflicted with a novel by another writer, and Hearts Insurgent which replaced it, is to give way to Jude the Obscure. This title has reference, of course, to one of the characters in the novel. Many passages omitted from the serial will appear in the book.

A People's Edition of Tennyson's poetical works, in twenty-three volumes, is to be issued by Messrs. Macmillan. It will be in two forms, at 1s. and 1s. 6d. a volume, the price in each case being net. The intention is to bring out the edition at the rate of two volumes a month, and a beginning will be made in September with Juvenilia and The Lady of Shalott and other poems. In October A Dream of Fair Women and Locksley Hall will appear, and later in the year, The Princess, Enoch Arden, and Will Waterproof.

Mr. William Knight is to edit rather an interesting edition of the works of Wordsworth and Wordsworth's sister Dorothy. Wordsworth revised and altered a good deal of his verse from time time. This edition—a variorum edition is perhaps the name—is to give all the forms side by side. The poems will appear in eight volumes, the prose works and the journals in three volumes each, and the life in two volumes. Each volume is to have an etched portrait and vignette by Mr. H. Manesse. Messrs. Macmillan are the publishers.

Mr. George Augustus Sala has long been known as an authority on affairs of gastronomy. There will be evidence of his knowledge in this direction in a volume by him, The Thorough Good Cook, which Messrs. Cassell are to publish in the course of the autumn. They are also to issue Mr. M. H. Spielmann's History of "Punch," which will contain no fewer than 120 illustrations, portraits, and facsimiles. On Monday two new monographs will be ready in Messrs. Cassell's Century Science Series, Von Liebig, by Mr. W. A. Shenstone, and The Herschells and Modern Astronomy, by Miss Agnes Clerke.

Mr. Jhon Murray will now very shortly issue Mr. W. Lilly's Four English Humourists of the Nineteenth Century. It is a good-sized volume bound in green, and is dedicated to Professor Dewar. The lectures, which Mr. Lilly delivered from notes only at the Royal Institution early in the year, were taken down by a shorthand writer. This record has been developed into the book, various new lines of thought being added. Dickens the humourist as democrat, Thackeray the humourist as philosopher, George Eliot the humourist as poet, and Carlyle the humourist as prophet, are the four divisions of the work.

The always increasing literature of Napoleon Bonaparte will shortly receive a somewhat peculiar addition. This is a "metrical history" of his life and times as contained in a collection of songs and poems which Mr. W. J. Hillis, has compiled from many sources. The book will have a number of illustrations in photogravure, and is to be published by Messrs. Putnam. They also announce a work by Mr. Humphreys'Gurteen, giving a comparative study of the epic of the fall of man according to Cædmon, Dante, and Milton. The book will contain facsimiles of twenty-three illuminations of the Junian manuscript in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

Under the title The Modern 'Reader's Bible,' Messrs. Macmillan are to publish a series of books from the sacred Scriptures, presented in literary form. The purpose of the series has regard to the Bible as part of the world's literature, without reference to questions of religious or historic criticism. It is based upon the belief that the natural interest in sacred literature is considerably impaired by the form in which the Bible is usually read. The division into chapters and verses, it is pointed out, was made at a time when the literary significance of Scripture was not much considered.

Moreover, the proper arrangement of the printed page has not so far been applied to our Bibles. Such arrangement includes the distinction between prose and verse, the insertion of the names of speakers in dialogue, the assignment of titles to compositions like discourses and essays. These are the changes which have suggested The Modern Reader's Bible, and the first four volumes in it will consist of "wisdom literature." Proverbs, Ecclesiasticus, Ecclesiastes, and Job are the books to be dealt with under this heading. Each of the four numbers is to be edited with an introduction by Dr. Richard Moulton, the Professor of English Literature in the University of Chicago.

It appears that the hut of the Scottish sailor, Alexander Selkirk, on Juan Fernandez, is to be torn down. In its place will be erected a prison station, to be employed as an auxiliary to the Christian Penitentiary at Santiago. As all the world knows, De Foe took his idea of the evergreen Robinson Crusoe from the experience of the marooned Selkirk. The hut is built on a bluff from which, it is traditionally reported, Selkirk for years patiently watched for a rescuing vessel to appear.

Mr. Mark Twain—as it seems so much more natural to call Samuel L. Clemens—is taking his financial reverses with great fortitude. Much of his wife's money was invested in the enterprise which has proved so unfortunate. The genial humourist is philosophically surveying the situation, and believes that by lecturing and writing he will be able to retrieve within the next five years the severe call upon his savings. A brief article by Mark Twain appears, by the way, in the current "Harper's Magazine." Every one who has enjoyed a laugh by reading his works will wish Mark Twain a speedy return to fortune's smiles.

The Philistine is after all our fellow creatures—very much so indeed—unless Mr. Matthew Arnold was greatly mistaken, and he has at last found a champion who is notonly prepared to do him justice, but to welcome him as a valuable influence in these latter days. In the new number of "The National Review" Mrs. Lynn Linton devotes an article to "The Philistine's Coming Triumphs," which she forsees as a natural and inevitable consequence of the strange outbreak of licentiousness and indelicacy in art and literature, characteristic of the last few years. The Philistine (she observes) has been having a hard time of it of late. Ridiculed and reviled, he has been the butt, for every witling's shafts and the object of each decadent's scorn. He has seen his respectable old ideals discarded and the most venerable of his gods decried. He has witnessed the defeat of common sense and the supremacy of fads—the subjugation of modesty and the reign of indecency—the annihilation of the ideas of duty, of patriotism, of civic obligation, of personal responsibility, and the sudden rise of New Hedonism, of Little Englandism, of rampant insurgency, of general repudiation of engagements voluntarily undertaken. But the reaction has already begun. The Philistine is once more raising his head, and, although experience has taught us that it will be necessary to keep him a little in check, Mrs. Lynn Linton will have "only a welcome and All hail! for our deliverer when he cometh." For she tells us, he is our deliverer from more things than one—"from vice in literature and bestiality in art—from fads in social legislation and immoral degradation in foreign policy—from rampant insurgency in women and cowardly supineness in men—from the moral subvertion of the New Hedonism and the prurient inquision of the White Cross League—from that monstrous sport of the "Middle-Sex," who want to do all that men do, to share their experiences, to live their lives without the restriction of sex or consequences, and their sisters, with a difference, who like to dabble in the filth of the Augean stable, in the belief that their puny muck-rake can cleanse it from all these crazes, and yet more at the back of them, the Philistine will preserve us, and our lives will be the cleaner for his advent."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Wardha, 2,552 tons, Captain E R Robinson, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R Rubattino, Captain G Parodi, sailing to-day to Genoa:—For Genoa—Mr and Mrs Berthie Smith, Sister Regina Ardemaja, Sister Agostina Zabagli, Miss Q Stephan, Miss G M Rogers, Mrs B Straham, Mrs Zahera Bezacim, Mr P P Tobit, Mr T Vincenzo. For Aden—Thirty-two deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd. Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A Clan Macnab	1472	Wakeford	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
C Muke Maru	2053	Brown	Japan	19-9	Tata & Sons
F Alcoto		Marsha'l	Hull	22-9	F Muir & Co
G Grosnover (Bg)	530	Brebner	Not fixed		H S Sidick
H Safari	578	Gauba	Zanzibar	23-9	F Harper
N Barla	1924	Ostermann	Calcutta	19-9	J Mackintosh & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	548	Adam	Gulf	19-9	Shepherd & Co
Kaveri	543	Fakeera	Mangalore	20-9	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd. Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agen
1 Peninsular	3047	Murray	London	21-9	P & O Co
3 R Rubattino	3044	Parodi	Genoa	19-9	C Barboro
4 Coromandel	2383	Wheler	London	5-10	P & O S N Co
6 Rohilla	3511	Henning	China	Not fixed	P & O S N Co
7 Kaiser-i-Hind		Seymour	China	19-9	P & O S N Co
8 M. Bacquehem	2740	Griesgoo	China	21-9	A Lloyds
9 Wardha	2552	Hobson	Calcutta	18-9	M M & Co
12 Eden Hall	2333	Jones	Not fixed		E Bates
15 Jubeda	1711	Tyndall	Mauritius	20-9	H Cassum

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Naderi	1873	Macalister	B & P S N Co

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings	Chandler	Madras & Rangoon.
	Wardha (s)	Robinson	Calcutta.

The steamer R. Rubattino, Captain Parodi, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Genoa.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Rohilla, for China, &c.
" Safari, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Madura, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Kola, for Karachi, &c.
" Amra, for Karachi, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
13	St. Irene s	Milestone	Cardiff, July 27.
	Kt. of St. John s	Billett	Singapore, Sept 8.
	Katoria s	Maclochlan	Rangoon, Sept 11.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 13.—Steamer Shahzada.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.		
14	Clan Forbes s	Coast.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—4 cwts ivory Ebram Passaya and Co; 23½ cwts ivory, Hirjeebhoy Lalljee; 14 bales hides, H O Hajee Hassum; 33 bales skins and hides, The South Indian Export Co; 25 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 75 cwts gum, Moosabhoy Jaffer; 80 chests tea, Grindlay Groom and Co; 9 bales skins, 1 case carpets, M Brisland; 1 case millinery feathers, C Sorabjee; 5 bales hides, J M Rehimtoola; 11 bags cowdas, Mooljee Goculdas; 44 cwts ivory, K Narsindass.

Coromandel s—3,000 cwts bonesmeal, Croft, Mody and Co.

FOR HULL.

Alecto s—20 cwts abruck, M C M Mesree.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—11 cases bristles, Steiner, Hegerle and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Alecto s—3 cases opium, The P and O Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—28 chests opium, N J Abraham; 47 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 1 parcel cow bazar, C M Bhesania and Co; 50 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 90 chests opium, H A E-mall and Co; 1 box cow bazar, P F Talati; 150 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 64 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 11 chests opium, Sorabji N Talati and Co; 17 chests opium, F M Chinoy.

Muke Maru s—75 bales twist, Framjee Nasserwanjee; 210 cwts sandalwood, Kilias H Hahamed; 51 cwts cloves, M Jeewandas; ½ cwt ivory, E H Hahamed.

Marq Bacquehem s—92 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 40 cwts sharkfins, H A Hajee Manjee; 12 bales twist Silas E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Marq Bacquehem s—161 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 150 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—50 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 23 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 114 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Lyon and Co; 200 bales twist, Sorabje N Talati and Co; 18 chests opium, F M Chinoy; 29 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 16 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

Muke Maru s—6 chests opium, Tarachand Ghanshamdas.

FOR KOBE.

Muke Maru s—200 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Loodiana s—100 bales cotton, Phiroze C Sethna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Warner, Lt, Hyd Cont, 3rd Lancers, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Warner, Lt, Hyd Cont, 3rd Lancers, from leave, to Poona.
Woolbert, Surg-Capt, D S, Force, on leave, to Abu.

SEPTEMBER 18.

Kanga, Surg-Major, Ms, I M S, off furlough, to Madras.
Robinson, Major, Ms, R A, on duty, to Rangoon.
Sandwith, Capt, 8th Bo I, on leave, to Baroda.
Wooldridge, Lt, 9th Bo I, off leave, to Ahmednagar.
Cooke, Lt, Bo York, L I, on leave, to Rangoon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th September, 1895.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, to-morrow, at 8-30 p.m.
2. Programme and rules of the Bo. Pres. Rifle Association for 1895 have been received, and can be seen at both Head-Quarters and the Corps Club.

By Order,
J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th September, 1895.

1. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m., on Fridays, at the Revolver Range of the 22 d Bombay Infantry (near the Crawford Market) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice. Ammunition can be obtained on the ground during the hours for practice at the following rates:—6 annas for 12 rounds.
2. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Sergt.-Major W. George. "A" Coy. from the 21st September 1895 to 20th March 1896.
3. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Vol. S. Walker, "C" Coy. from 17th September to 17th December, 1895.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette*, September 12.)

Mr R Bruce, CIE, Commr and Supdt, Derajat Div, has been obtained privilege of absence for three months.

Mr W A Harris, extra Judicial Asst Commr, Amritsar, is posted to the Simla Dist where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 3rd Sept 1895, relieving Capt G C Beadon.

Mr E B Steedman, Depy Commr, Simla, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 27 days.

Capt G C Beadon, Dist Judge of Simla, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of that dist, vice Mr E B Steedman proceeding on leave.

Surgn-Major L T Young, Civil Surgn of Umballa, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 30 days.

Surg-Lieut C B Prall, 36th Sikhs, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Peshawar, in addition to his other duties.

Mr D C H Hunter, Dist Supdt of Police, has reported his arrival at Bombay on the 31st Aug 1895 on return from furlough posted to the Hissar Dist.

Mr C G D Farquhar, Offg Dist Supdt Police, Hisar, is on relief by Mr. Hunter posted to the Hissar Dist in his substantive capacity.

Mr. Frederick Wedmore, whose especial acquaintance with Etching, both as connoisseur and historian, is well known, has confided to the Messrs. Bell a volume which will be practically a survey of the Art of Etching as it has been understood in England by its finer practitioners from Turner and Girtin to Seymour Haden, Whistler, and Frank Short. While taking no account of that which Mr. Wedmore considers the somewhat mistaken work of many popular people of the last generation which Mr. Hamerton discussed and illustrated, it will bring into the light the achievements of certain great artists of the past who have hitherto been overlooked in this connection (Girtin, Crome, Cotman, and Geddes, for example) and will also be largely concerned with the work of the best younger living men. It will contain fifty illustrations; many of them made specially by the most advanced processes. The book will nevertheless be published at a popular price.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 13, Garrangdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1895.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the reporting area. Readings are lowest at Raipur and Allahabad, and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Malegaon and Bhuj and 12 at Akola and Neemuch. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the average in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Gujarat, and at Jeypore and Raipur, and the minimum 3° to 5° in excess at Sholapur, Ajmere, Jacobabad, and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Sholapur (1'47") and Indore (1'42"), and light to moderate showers at Nagpur, Amraoti, Mangalore and Calicut. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast exceeds its usual normal strength, and conditions are very favourable for rain. Between Bombay and Karwar it is nearly nil, and little or no rain is probable. In Berar, Central India and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency conditions are favourable for rain in local showers. The weather to the eastwards of Raipur is unsettled.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 18.

Wednesday's observations:—The cyclonic storm is now close on Saugor Island at the head of the Bay, where the pressure is largely below normal. The average direction of the movement of depression is apparently towards the north-west or north-north-west gradients and steep over the Bay. The barometer has risen rapidly in Burma and Bengal and slightly to briskly in most other places, but it has been steady or falling slowly in the Sandheads, Orissa, the Central Provinces and parts of the Peninsula. Southerly and south-easterly winds continue to be reported in the west coast and variable winds are reported from north-west India, while elsewhere the winds are influenced by the depression and circulate cyclonically around it. The mean temperature is excessive, except in Burma where it is in some defect. Rain has fallen generally in Burma, Lower Bengal, and scattered showers in parts of the Punjab and over the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. Outback reports over three inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	73 38	62 08	63 67	62 63
Wednesday, Sept. 18th	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Total	73 38	62 08	63 67	62 63
Total fall to Sept. 18th 1894	85 18	69 67	70 60	61 44
Total fall to Sept. 18th 1893	78 48	66 95	64 92	62 79

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

The following is the return of rainfall for the week ending Friday, 13th September:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Jubbulpore	48 55	Nasik	16 9
Raver	44 98	Deolali	15 68
Nimbora	13 7	Ghoti	75 40
Bhadli	19 21	Nargaon	13 82
Jalgaon	36 44	Warangaon	19 53
Sirsoli	27 94	Hotgi	22 40
Bhasawad	27 94	Mohol	19 58
Maheji	29 55	Madha	19 66
Pachora	26 65	Barsi Road	18 45
Kalgaon	39 Kem		16 23
Naydongri	16 25	Jeur	15 82
Chalisgaon	16 80	Pomalwari	19 45
Nandgaon	15 35	Diksal	15 42
Manmar	19 89	Lonard	35 9
Lasalgaon	13 39	Dhond	13 82
Khervadi	15 60	Talegaon	25 32

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th September 1895.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·781
Temperature of the Air	80·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	74·3
Relative humidity of Air	81·7
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·0
General Directions of wind	SE, S, W, WSW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	189
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	10·61
Do. year	62·63
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th Sept.	0·00

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

22698—Chalk W and S—Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy vs Hajeoally Bibanee—Mathubhai and J—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

21-83—Chitulé M and M—Ghellabhai Atmaram vs Nandubai—K J Mangji.

Postponed Long Causes.

20-95—M H Khan—Adamjee Karimbhoy vs Abdoolali Karimbhoy and others—J C Cama.

654-94—In person—Visram Jeewan and another vs Thakersey Khimjee and another—Ardesir H and D.

60-94—Nanu and H—Gajanund Bhagwantrao vs Crishnarao Ramchandra and others—Bhashkunker and K and in person.

83-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Kootboodin Dadumeya vs Fakirjee Dinshaw—Chalk W and S—Settled.

64-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Mistry Jeewa Veerjee vs Fakirjee Dinshaw—Chalk W and S—Settled.

233-95—Mathubhai and J—Hirachand Nemchand and others vs Ramchand alias Balu Fulchand and others—H S Dikshit.

520-92—Crawford B and Co—Sha Lukhmidas Gopaljee vs Hurjeewan Goolabdas and others—Little and Co.

500-94—Tyabjee and Co—Hajee Abdoolla Hajee Abdul Satar and others vs Abdul Sacoor Hajee Abdul Latiff and others—J C Cama.

641-94—Mathubhai and J—Girdharlal Tulsoydas vs Narrondas Vanarseydas—Brown and M.

462-94—Brown and M—Narrondas Vanarasidas vs Girdharlal Tulsidas—Mathubhai and J.

25-95—H S Dikshit—Cassambhoy Carimsey vs Ibrahim Laddabhoy Chhottu—Thakerdas D and C.

42-95—J Dorabjee—Pearjee Khan Mahomed vs Abdoola Sakurbhoy—Hiralal and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

473-94—M H Khan—Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansuklal D and J—Part heard.

1-95—Mansuklal D and J—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy—M H Khan.—Part heard.

102-95—M H Khan—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansuklal D and J—Part heard.

57-95—Wadia and G—Balwant Krishnaji vs Bhawani Crishnaji and another—Bland and N and Thakurdas D and C.

51-95—Janardhan and A—Krishna Bhagojee vs Bhoodibai and another—F P Pavri.

147-95—Thakurdas D and C—Nathoobhoy Bhoja and another vs Javerbai and others.

242-95—K J Mantri—Antonio Phillip Far and others vs Anngo Gonsalves and another—In person.

358-94—Bland and N—Bhikhabhai Ruttonchand vs Pragjee Valubjee—Muljee and R.

225-92—Bicknell M and M—Narseydas Karamchand vs Chotamlal Oodhowjee and others—Ardeshir H and D.

527-93—Crawford B and Co—Narrondas Rowjee vs Purshotamdas Nagindas and others—Chitnis M and M.

480-82—K D Shroff—Hallimabai vs Purshotumdas Nagindas and others—Chitnis M and M.

554-94—Framjee M and M—Bai Almai vs Balkissondass—Ardeshir H and D.

477-94—M H Khan—Loomba Rama and others vs Davideen Madarilal and another (a pauper).

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BUDRODDIN TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

166-94—Bhaishunker and K—Madhowrai Amratrai and another vs Thaker Narainjee Kesowjee—Wadia and G.

423-94—Bicknell M and M—Mahomedbhoy Allibhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Karimbhoy and another—Ardeshir H and D.

146-95—Janardhan and A—Hormusjee Nowrojee Davur vs Dadabhoy Nowrojee Davur and others—Payne G and S and Janardhan and A.

624-94—M H Khan—Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and others—Roughton and B.

283-94—Wadia and G—Sheriffbhai Ganjee and others vs Dharsey Maneck and others—Framjee and M, and Payne G and S.

146-95—Payne G and S—Nancy Peroomahomed vs Albert Durst and others.

574-94—J C Cama—Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and another vs Sorabjee Merwanjee Mistri and others—K D Shroff.

212-94—Nanu and H—Dadoobhoy Hydersally vs Abdool Cadir Hussonally—Little and Co.

306-94—Little and Co—Abdool Cadir Hussanally vs Abdoolally Hyderalli—Nanu and H.

114-95—Nanu and H—Tethbowandas Mungaldas and another vs Frederick Yorksmith and others—Roughton and B Little and Co and Craigie L and O.

406-93—F P Pavri—Dadabhoy Bhandoowalla vs Chanda Ramjee and another—Nanu and H and Bhashanker and K.

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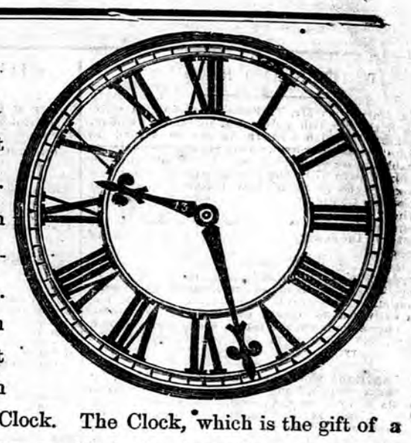

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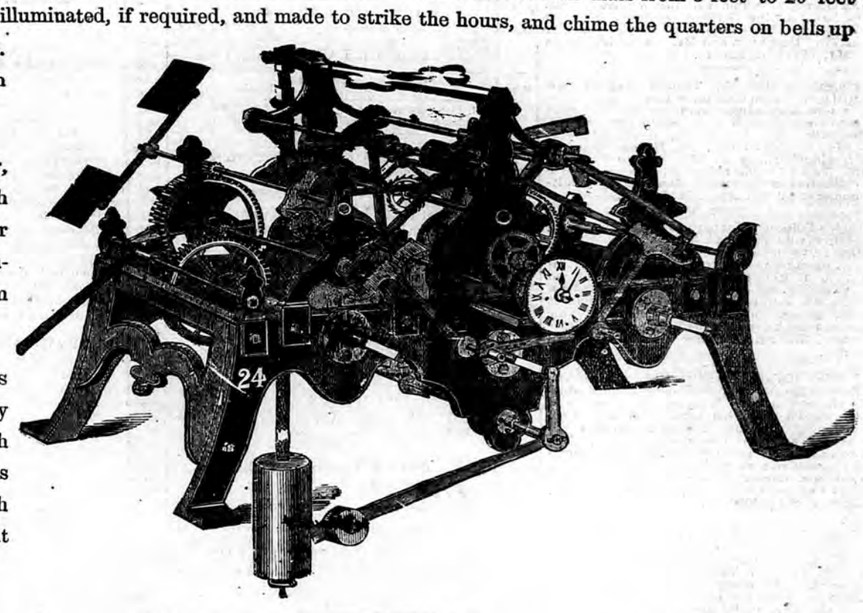

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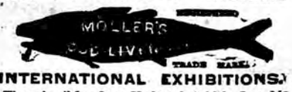

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